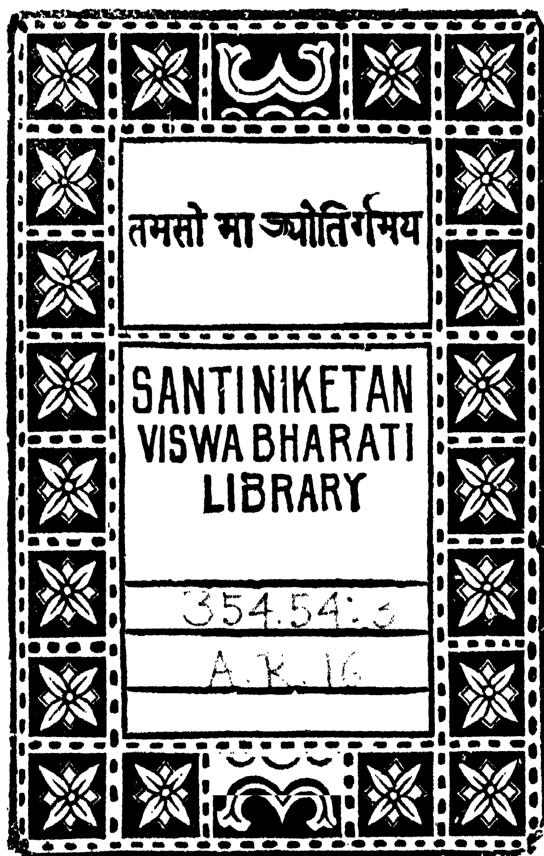

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Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad.

Baroda

Administration Report

1915-16.



BARODA:
Printed at the "Baroda Printing Works".

1917.

HUZUR CUTCHERY,

Baroda, 7th May 1917.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baroda State for the official year ending 31st July 1916.

The year was one of average prosperity. The rains were late and not evenly distributed; but the financial position of the State happily continues to be sound as usual.

The results of the year's working have been embodied in the Report. More attention is being paid to the advancement of Village Panchayats and Local Self-governing Institutions, to improvement of sanitation, rural and urban; and to improving the quality of the schools and the primary school teachers. The question of organising an agency for the promotion of physical culture among school children is also engaging the attention of Your Highness' Government.

Several projects of Railway extension, water supply to towns, of City drainage, harbour improvements, and industrial expansion had to be kept in suspense owing to the difficulty of getting material from England in consequence of the Great War.

Every assistance is being rendered to the British Government in prosecuting the World War to a successful termination by loyal co-operation in the utilisation of the resources of the State.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR.

Dewan.

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CHAPTER

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

A.—The State of Baroda.

Territorial Divisions.

1. The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,182 square miles. It is divided into four distinct blocks cut off from each other by intervening British territory. The southern district of Naosari lies near the mouth of the Tapti river and is interlaced with British territory. To the north of the Narbada river is the central district of Baroda containing the Capital City. Further up and to the north of Ahmedabad lies the district of Kadi with its historical towns of Pattan and Sidhpur and numerous archæological remains. Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated and separated from each other, which comprise the district of Amreli.

Area and population.

2. The area and the population of the four districts show considerable variation and are shown in the table below. The figures given are those of the Census of 1911.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of towns.	Number of villages.
Baroda	1,898	6,86,900	16	921
Kadi	3,023	8,32,162	14	1,076
Naosari	1,914	3,35,467	6	762
Amreli	1,347	1,78,269	6	296
TOTAL ...	8,182	20,32,798	42	3,055

3. Out of a total population of two millions and over, more than four-fifths, or 16,96,146, were Hindus. The Mahomedans numbered 1,60,137 or about one-thirteenth. Tribes of animistic faiths numbered 1,15,411. The Jains numbered 43,462, the Parsis numbered 7,955 and the Christians 7,293.

Religious denominations.

4. During the year under report there were ten Municipalities and thirty-one Vishistha Panchayats which combine the functions of Village Boards with some of those of Municipalities. The number of Village Boards was 2,300 as against 2,287 for the last year.

Municipalities, Vishishta Panchayats and Village Boards.

5. Occupationally, the population was classed in the Census of 1911 as under :—

Occupations of the people.

1.	Exploitation of the surface of the earth	65·6	per cent.
2.	Industry...	12·3	"
3.	Transport	·8	"
4.	Trade	6·4	"
5.	Public Force	1·3	"
6.	Public Administration	1·9	"
7.	Professions and liberal arts	3·7	"
8.	Persons living on their income	·4	"
9.	Domestic service...	·2	"
10.	Insufficiently described occupations	7·0	"
11.	Unproductive	·4	"

B.—The Central Administration.

(a) THE MINISTER.

6. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., continued as Minister until 7th May 1916 when he proceeded on leave preparatory

The Minister.

to retirement handing over the administration to Mr. Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, M.A., LL.B., who acted as Minister during the rest of the year. The work of the administration was carried on by the Minister with the assistance of the Naib Dewan and the Nyaya Mantri; but about the last quarter of the year another additional Naib Dewan was appointed for the Revenue and allied Branches. Shrimant Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. G. B. Ambegaoker, B.A., LL.B., worked as Naib Dewan and Nyaya Mantri respectively for the whole year; and Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, M.A., took up the duties of Naib Dewan for Revenue and allied Branches from 5th May 1916. All these officers conducted the administration during the year under the direction of the Huzur dividing various Departments among themselves.

(b) COUNCIL.

Secretary to the Council.

7. As mentioned in the last Report, the Secretary to the Council worked throughout the year directly under the control and supervision of the Dewan with a separate Office Establishment of his own. Mr. Satya Vrat Mukerjea worked as Secretary to the Council from 1st August 1915 till 16th September 1915 when he was transferred to the Revenue Department and the charge of the Office came to the Superintendent of the Dewan's Office. To relieve the heavy congestion of work in the Council Office, however, Mr. S. V. Mukerjea was re-appointed Secretary from 8-5-1916 in addition to his Special duties in the Dewan Office.

Composition.

8. At the end of the year, the constitution of the Council was made up of the Dewan as President, the Judicial Naeb Dewan as First Councillor, the Mulki Naeb Dewan as Second Councillor, and the Nyaya Mantri as the Third Councillor. Maharaj-Kumar Jaisinh Rao was on the

Council as Additional Member from 21st February 1916 till 26th April 1916 when he went on leave.

9. The Council had to deal with a greater volume of work than heretofore. It held 35 meetings, including special ones, during the year as against 24 in the previous year. The total number of subjects considered was 960 against 784 of the last year. Of these, 916 matters were disposed of, leaving a balance of 44 against 104 of the previous year. Of the matters disposed of, 801 cases were dealt with by the Council within its own powers and 115 were submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb with its opinion. It may be mentioned also that 82 matters were referred to the Council by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb against 69 in the preceding year.

Work.

(c) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

10. This Council, called the "Dhara Sabha," is composed of 26 members, including the Dewan who is the President. The details of the membership are as follows :—

Constitution.

The President	1
Ex-Officio Members	4
Official nominated members	6
Non-official nominated	5
Elected	10
	26

The increase of 1 Member is due to the creation of another Naib Dewan. The ten elected Members represent the Revenue Sub-Divisions of the State.

The Members are given the right of interpellation, moving resolutions and requesting permission for the introduction of Bills.

11. The Baroda Legislative Council met twice during the year under report. The first meeting was held on 25th November 1915 when the Baroda Purohit Act was considered clause by clause and the debate on the same was closed on the same day. There were a number of amendments proposed to the Bill before the Council. At this Session permission was granted to non-official members to introduce Bills for amendments in the Local Land Revenue Rules, Gam Panchayat Rules, Local Boards Act, and the Income-tax Act. At the second Session of the Legislative Council held on the 27th July 1916, the Baroda Municipal Act Amending Bill was taken up for consideration and the debate closed on the same day. The Bill adopted some of the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act of 1914. There were several amendments proposed by non-official members which were duly considered by the Council and the Bill emerged from it in a slightly altered form for the sanction of Government. The elected Members of the Legislative Council continued to evince great interest in the work of the Council as may be seen from the large number of interpellations, amendments, resolutions and motions for permission to introduce Bills before the Dhara Sabha.

Work done.

(*d*) The Huzur Nyaya Sabha.

12. The Varisht Court is the highest Tribunal in the State but the power of revising the decisions of that Court has been reserved to His Highness the Maharaja who is advised in the exercise of this power by a Committee composed of not less than three members: (1) The Legal Remembrancer, and Naib Dewan, (2) a Judge of the Varisht Court not connected with the case under appeal, and (3) the Huzur Kamdar are usually members of this Committee. They hold their Sessions four times in the year and generally continue to work till all the cases ready for hearing are

The Huzur Nyaya Sabha: Judicial and Criminal Appeals.

disposed of. They give a regular hearing to the parties concerned and tender their advice to His Highness who passes the final decision. The following statement shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha during the years 1914–15 and 1915–16.

Nature of Cases.	Arrears of the last year.		Filed in the current year.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Appeals :—								
(a) Civil ...	18	7	6	13	17	3	7	17
(b) Criminal.	4	8	11	9	7	7	8	10
Extraordinary applications—								
(a) Civil ...	3	8	11	12	6	2	8	18
(b) Criminal...	5	4	19	29	20	5	4	28
Total ...	30	27	47	63	50	17	27	73

Out of the 17 Civil appeals that remained pending at the end of the year, 13 were pending hearing, 2 were not ready for hearing owing to non-service of summons and 2 were pending opinions.

Out of the 10 Criminal appeals that remained pending at the end of the year, 2 were not ready for hearing owing to non-service of summons on respondents, 3 were pending hearing, one was pending opinion and 4 were pending submission to His Highness.

Out of the 46 Extraordinary applications (18 Civil and 28 Criminal), 15 Civil and 26 Criminal applications were pending hearing and 3 Civil and 2 Criminal applications were pending consideration.

(e) Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat.

Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat: Departmental Appeals.

13. In certain specified cases appeals are allowed against the decisions of the Heads of Departments in administrative matters. These appeals are heard

by a Bench which is known as the Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat, and composed of (i) the Huzur Kamdar, (ii) another officer to be appointed by the Huzur, and (iii) Shrimant Himat Bahadur Anandrao Gaekwad. Definite rules have been framed for the due disposal of these appeals.

There were 77 appeals in arrears in the beginning of the year and 205 new ones were filed during the year. Out of the total number of 282 appeals, 162 were disposed of by the Bench and 22 by the Huzur Kamdar under the rules and 98 were pending at the end of the year.

Sixteen cases were submitted to the Huzur with the opinion of the Bench, out of which 7 cases were sent to the Council for final disposal and 9 disposed of by the Huzur in all of which the opinion of the Bench was approved. Similarly, 28 references were also sent up to the Dewan who disposed of 27 of them during the year, leaving a balance of 1.

Appeals from the Subas and Khangi Karbhari.

14. By Huzur Order No. 23, dated 22nd January 1913, another Bench was constituted to hear appeals against the decisions of the Subhas and the Khangi Karkhandars. This Bench was composed of (i) the Huzur Kamdar, and (ii) the Head of the respective Department from which the appeal came. It was given the power of finally disposing of the papers except where the members of the Bench differed in opinion in which event a reference lay to the Huzur. During the year under Report, out of the total number of 169 appeals, 92 were disposed of by the Bench and 14 by the Huzur Kamdar, leaving a balance of 63.

Under Huzur Order No. A/12, dated 27-1-16, this latter Bench has been discontinued and consequently no new appeals were filed.

Under Huzur Order No. A/17, dated 5-6-1916, the practice of sending the appeals to the Dewan for final disposal has been stopped and that power has been given to the Bench itself, which accordingly disposed of finally 10 appeals.

(*f*) THE HUZUR KAMDAR.

Duties of the Huzur Kamdar.

15. Besides attending to the correspondence of His Highness and obtaining his orders regarding matters coming to him, the Huzur Kamdar has a share in certain special appellate powers. He is a member of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha and the Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat.

Huzur Kamdar.

16. During the year under report, Mr. Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, M.A., LL.B., worked as Huzur Kamdar. He also held charge of the Dewanship at times during the absence of Mr. Madhava Rao and then continuously for the last three months of the year.

Joint Huzur Kamdar.

17. Mr. W. B. Padgaokar continued to work as Joint Huzur Kamdar till 12th August 1915 when he was transferred on special duty to the Educational Department.

Assistant Huzur Kamdar.

18. The post of the Assistant Huzur Kamdar was vacant throughout the year.

Probationers.

19. There were two probationers, *viz*: Mr. Balaram Vinayak Desai, M.A., LL.B. and Mr. Vallabhdas Gokuldas Modi, B.A., LL.B., in this Office at the beginning of the year. Of these, Mr. Desai was transferred to the Revenue Department from 17th August 1915 while Mr. Modi continued in this Office till 12th June 1916 when he was transferred to the Judicial Department as Probationer.

C.—The Palace.

20. On the 18th of September 1915 Their Highnesses went to Mussoorie for recruiting their health and returned to Baroda on the 2nd of November. Unhappily their stay was not entirely a pleasant one as both of them were laid up with fever for sometime. At Mussoorie among the distinguished persons who called on His Highness may be mentioned the Raja and Rani of Panna, the Rani of Serkota, the Honourable Sir Prabhashankar Patani, Messrs. Hamilton and Gerard, P. C. Banerji and Dev Ratan Sharma and Raja Prithvipal Singh. The chief places of interest visited by His Highness were Mackinon Garden, the Sanitarium, Sahasradhara and Dehra Dun.

Trip to Mussoorie.

21. Within three weeks of his return from Mussoorie, His Highness went to Ajmere in response to an invitation from the Principal, Mayo College, and the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, to attend to the General Meeting of the Managing Committee and the Prize Distribution Ceremony at the Mayo College, Ajmere. Besides attending the functions to which he was invited, he visited the Foisagar and Annasagar lakes and received a deputation of about twenty-five Baroda subjects residing there. On his way to and back from Ajmere he halted for a short time at Mehsana, the Head Quarters of his district of Kadi. This trip lasted 4 days from 22nd to 25th November 1915.

Trip to Ajmere.

22, The next was a similar short trip to Lucknow lasting about a week early in January. There the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Sir James Meston, called on His Highness. On his return, His Highness was accompanied by Her Highness who had gone ahead to Lucknow early in December for a change. On his way back, His Highness halted at Delhi to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Trip to Lucknow.

23. The summar this year was spent in Kashmir. This was a longer sojourn as Their Highnesses who had left Baroda with Raj-Kumar Udaisinh on the 2nd of May did not return to their dominions till the year closed. On their way to Kashmir, Shrimant Khase Saheb Powar of Dewas met them at Rutlam. From Murree Their Highnesses motored to Shrinagar *via* Kohala and wherever they halted in Kashmir they were received with all honour and respect and the Governor of Shrinagar and the A.D.C. to the Maharaja of Kashmir came to receive Their Highnesses at a distance of 4 miles from Shrinagar. On their arrival at Gupkar, a salute of 21 guns was fired and a guard of Honour presented arms. The Maharaja and the Maharani had the pleasure of exchanging visits with the Maharaja of Kashmir, the in-coming and out-going Residents Colonel Manners Smith and the Honourable Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Maharaj-Kumar of Tikari and the Raja Saheb of Poonch, Mr. H. Sharp, the Honourable Mr. Motilal Nehru, Kumar Kesarsingh of Jaipur and many others. Among places of interest visited, were the Kashmir State Electric Installation Works, Carpet and Silk Factories, the Library and Museum containing old Sanskrit manuscripts, Gandarbala, Avantipura Ruins, Achabal and Haribal Water-falls.

Trip to Kashmir.

Maharaj-Kumar Jaisinh Rao and Shrimati Sakuntala Raje also spent their summer in Kashmir.

24. Besides the trips described above, which were outside the dominions, His Highness visited Karjan, Sankheda, Bahadarpur, Dabhoi and Dabka within his own dominions. These trips as also the halt at Mehsana on his way to Ajmere mentioned above were made with the object of seeing the local conditions and coming into closer personal contact with his subjects. When at Karjan, His Highness rode to the surrounding villages and conversed with the people. From

Tour in Baroda territories.

Sankheda Bahadarpur he paid a visit to Motipura and Songir quarries, Jojwa canals and the ruined fortress of Indrala. At Dabhoi he performed the opening ceremony of the public library and entertained the Village Patels at a dinner and the public with a display of fire works.

Distinguished visitors.

25. Of the distinguished personages that visited Baroda during the year mention may be made of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Indore, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Raja of Kollengode, the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar, the Yuvaraj of Mysore and Shrimat Shankaracharya of the Shivaganga Math. The formal courtesies of presentation of Poshaks, &c., were extended to the Raja of Raj Pipla on his accession and to the Raja of Tehri and His Highness of Indore on occasions of other social ceremonials.

D.—Relations with the British Government.

Foreign relations.

26. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and the neighbouring States were conducted by the Minister through his Foreign Office; and these relations continued, as usual, to be cordial and satisfactory.

Co-operation in Police and Criminal matters.

27. Arrangements relating to the mutual extradition of criminals and co-operation in Police matters also continued to work satisfactorily as hitherto.

Arrangement for reciprocal service of non-compulsory Civil Processes.

28. An arrangement was come to between His Highness' Government on the one hand and the Cambay State and 38 States and Talukas in the Kathiawad Agency on the other for the reciprocal service, free of charge, of non-compulsory Civil processes and summonses issued by the Courts of those States.

29. Similarly, a reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between His Highness' Government and 64 States and Talukas in the Kathiawad Agency for the production, on requisition, at the trial of offenders, of certain original papers such as confessions, panchkyases, &c. The Agent to the Governor at Kathiawad also agreed to the introduction of this arrangement in the area that falls under his direct jurisdiction.

Arrangement about production of certain original papers in matters Criminal.

30. The arrangement, concluded as a tentative measure for six years and referred to in the Administration Report for 1909–10, whereby decrees passed by any Civil Court situate in the Baroda State can be forwarded for execution direct to the British Courts established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council outside British India and *vice versa*, was made permanent; the right to terminate the same in future, if found unsuitable, being reserved.

Direct execution of decrees of Civil Courts made permanent and reciprocal.

31. During the year 1913–14, with the approval of the Government of Bombay, a form of receipt was fixed for use in the case of accused persons arrested and property concerned with the offence and handed over to the Bombay City Police by the Baroda Police in extradition or other cases. The same was subsequently made applicable to the officers of the British Districts and Railway Police as also to those of the Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Palanpur Agencies and of Native States in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies and the States of Palanpur, Radhanpur, Tharad, and Wao in the Palanpur Agency. During the year the same was adopted by the Cambay, Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin States.

Form of receipt in the case of accused persons, etc., adopted by several other States.

Reciprocal arrangement with Dharampur re: handing over of property, etc.

32. A reciprocal arrangement was entered into with the Dharampur State for the provisional handing over, in extradition cases, of stolen cattle to the owner on his satisfying the Court as to his ownership and furnishing security for their production whenever called upon to do so, and the delivery of other stolen property to the Police for investigation purposes on condition of its being returned, in extradition cases, the State requiring the same bearing the charges of transmission both ways.

Arrangement for depositing the necessary funds for construction works undertaken by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

33. To avoid any pecuniary loss to His Highness' Government, an arrangement was come to with the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities under which funds required to be deposited to cover the cost of construction works undertaken by the Company for the State could be deposited in the Bank of Baroda to the credit of a joint account in the name of the Agent and the Chief Auditor of the Company and the amount required for any particular work could be drawn by them from time to time by means of cheques drawn on the said Bank and payable by the Eastern Bank, Limited, Bombay, the interest accruing on the balance of such account being credited to the State.

Postal facilities.

34. The British Postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities to enable them to provide additional Post Offices and letter-boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of Post Offices and letter-boxes was 992 (251 + 741) as against 955 in the previous year. No case of mail robbery took place within the limits of the State during the year.

35. In addition to the donation of one lakh of rupees referred to in the Administration Report for 1912-13, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to make during the year a further donation of sixty-two thousand rupees for the cost of one unit of Cottage Wards of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women in Delhi.

Donations: Towards the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women.

36. A donation of rupees (1,00,000) one lakh was made by His Highness the Maharaja to the Hindu University at Benares. His Highness was declared to be a life-member of the University Court, with the right under Statute 14 (1) Class II (b) of the Benares Hindu University Act 1915 (No. XVI of 1915) of appointing a person to sit as his nominee in the Court for a period of five years. Professor Bhasker Ramchandra Arte, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Baroda College, was accordingly appointed His Highness' nominee. His Excellency the Lord Rector of the Benares Hindu University was also pleased to appoint His Highness the Maharaja as a Patron of the University.

Towards the Hindu University of Benares.

37. On the out-break of the War with Germany and Austria, His Highness the Maharaja placed all his troops and the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government of India and has made the undermentioned contributions upto the close of the official year under report:—

War contributions.

(*a*) Rs. 5,00,000 to be spent on the provision and equipment of Aeroplanes.

(*b*) 157 men from the State Regular Forces were allowed to join the British Army and Rs. 1,447 due by them to the State on account of loans advanced to them by the Pedhi were written off.

(*c*) Three European Officers from the State Army, *viz.*, Colonel Rigg, Major Wood, and

Captain Webster, were allowed to proceed to England on special leave to join the Expeditionary Force and a grant of Rs. 1,500 was allowed to Colonel Rigg.

(*d*) 74 horses from the State Cavalry valued at Rs. 26,650 were given to the British Military Department in 1914.

(*e*) 13 tents from the State Faraskhana of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,722 were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Hospital use with the Expeditionary Force in France.

(*f*) The State Steam-tug Jubilee was placed at the disposal of the British Military authorities for transport purposes.

(*g*) Rs. 12,000 have been ordered to be placed at the disposal of the Government of India *every month* for the purposes of the War during its continuance.

(*h*) 80 horses from the State Cavalry valued at Rs. 29,136 were given to the British Military Department in May 1916.

(*i*) The services of Dr. C. A. L. Mayer, M.D. (London), have been placed at the disposal of the British Government for service in Mesopotamia, the State paying him Rs. 1,550 per month from 1st June 1916 to 30th November 1916 and Rs. 1,200 per month thereafter as pay while so serving.

In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 8,511 was spent in miscellaneous matters connected with the War; and contributions by way of donations, &c., to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Relief Fund and other Funds started by private bodies in connection therewith amounting in the aggre-

gate to Rs. 1,48,116 were made by His Highness' Government upto the close of the year.

Thanks for various facilities given.

38. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to:—

(A) The Government of Bombay for their courtesy in allowing the State Legal Remembrancer to attend the Sessions of the Legislative Council with a view to study the procedure and method of work of the Council and affording him necessary facilities.

(B) The Director of Public Instruction, Poona, for his kindly affording requisite facilities to Principal Clarke and two other Officers of the State Educational Department to visit certain Educational Institutions and Offices in the Bombay Presidency and to look into the system of work obtaining there.

(C) The Government of Madras for their kindly placing temporarily at the disposal of the State, the services of Mr. F. K. Mascarenhas, the Officer in charge of the Forest Department Elephants in the Madras Presidency, to advise regarding the housing, feeding and general treatment of Baroda elephants.

Cessation of British guarantee to Mangal Sakhidas.

39. The guarantee of the British Government, that was granted to Mangal Sakhidas in A.D. 1803 and was to remain in force so long as any direct descendant of the original grantee was alive, was declared by Government of India to have ceased with the death of Bai Dhiraj, the great-grand-daughter and last descendant of Mangal Sakhidas, which occurred on 19th December 1913.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

A.—The Army.

Strength of the Regular Force.

1. The actual strength of the Regular Force at the close of the year 1915-16, as compared with its fixed strength was as follows:—

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength.			Actual Strength.		
	Effectives.	Non-Effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-Effectives.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Artillery.						
Light Field Battery ...	93	67	160	59	51	110
Total ...	93	67	160	59	51	110
Cavalry.						
1st Cavalry ...	455	24	479	299	17	316
2nd Lancers ...	455	24	479	350	13	363
3rd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	354	15	369
The Guards ...	135	10	145	132	8	140
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	1,135	53	1,188
Infantry.						
1st Regiment ...	698	29	727	574	35	609
2nd Regiment ...	698	49	747	776	39	815
3rd Regiment ...	698	29	727	764	83	797
4th Regiment ...	516	27	543	Amalgamated with the rest.		
Okha Battalion.	461	14	475	420	14	434
Total ...	3,071	148	3,219	2,534	121	2,655
The Band ...	111	6	117	67	6	73
The General and Staff Officers ...	6	2	8	4	...	4
Grand Total ...	4,781	305	5,086	3,799	231*	4,030

2. The cost of maintaining the Regular Force during the year is shown in the following table :—

Cost of maintenance.

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Band.	General and Staff Officers.	Medical Establishment.	Veterinary Establishment.	Total.
1915-16	31,214	6,08,960	4,68,364	31,612	28,245	13,359	5,641	11,87,385

3. It will be seen from the above statement that the Regular Force cost the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad, nearly eleven and three quarter lacs during the year under review against Rs. 11,68,970 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the following reasons :—

Reasons for increase in expenditure.

(1) Necessary kit was supplied to the Infantry Regiments and the Band Karkhana.

(2) Full Dress Uniforms were supplied to the 3rd Regiment and the Band Karkhana.

(3) Bullocks were purchased for the L. F. Battery.

(4) Probationary Naib Sarnobats were given gratis the amount allowed under the existing rules to purchase chargers.

(5) There was more expenditure under the "Pay Head" than the last year owing to the acting allowance paid to acting incumbents and owing to the appointments of probationers and a supernumerary Subhedar in the Infantry Brigade.

4. The average annual cost for each effective in the Artillery was Rs. 284, in the Cavalry Rs. 513, in the Infantry Rs. 176, and in the Band Rs. 433 or taking the whole Force together the average cost per effective was Rs. 352 or about Rs. 29 a month.

Average annual cost per effective.

5. The total fixed strength of the Irregular Force during the year was as follows:—

Strength of the Irregulars.

HORSE.

Shilledars.	Shibandi.	Paganihaya.	Khalsa.	Total.
908	333	182	577	2,000

FOOT.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1,139	667	1,806

6. The expenditure incurred on account of the Irregular Force together with other establishment charges came to Rs. 3,79,014 against Rs. 3,66,334 of the last year.

Cost of the Irregulars.

7. The increase is mainly due to the following causes:—

Reasons for increase in cost.

(1) The new pay scheme of the Huzurat Paga.

(2) The purchase of Cycles with their accessories for the Cycle Corps of the Huzurat Paga.

(3) Assessments for the grass bids and the amounts for the dearness of gram paid under the "Pay Head".

The average annual cost per head in the Irregular Force was Rs. 856.

8. Taking the Regular and Irregular Force together, the total cost was as follows :—

Total cost of the Army.

Regular.	Irregular.	Pension and Gratuity.	Total.
11,87,395	3,79,014	83,920	16,50,329

The sum of Rs. 10,59,827 paid on account of the annual Contingent Commutation money to the Government of India was debited to this Department as usual. The grand total of the expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,10,156 against Rs. 20,29,295 for the last year.

9. The effectives in the Regular Army (except the Okha Battalion) are classified by religion as under :—

Classification by caste, &c.

Force.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest Measurement.
Artillery ...	43	16	...	59	5′–6″	34″
Cavalry ...	876	259	...	1,135	5′–5·9″	33·6″
Infantry ...	1,645	467	2	2,114	5′–5·2″	32·7″
Band	8	45	14	67	5′–4″	32·7″
TOTAL ...	2,572	787	16	3,375	5′–5·2″	33·3″

10. The following table shows the number of crimes committed and the number of punishments awarded in the Regular Forces of the Army (Okha Battalion excepted).

Crime and award of punishments.

Forces.	No. of offences.	Punishments awarded by O. Cs.	Punishments awarded by Squadron or Wing Commanders.	Punishments awarded by Troop or Company Commanders.	Remarks.
Artillery ...	37	37	...	...	
Cavalry... ...	732	566	106	60	One punishment was awarded by the G. O. C.
Infantry ...	427	339	63	25	Five punishments were awarded by the G. O. C.
Band	3	3	...	...	
Total ...	1,199	945	169	85	

11. Necessary precautions for the prevention of Malaria amongst men and of relapsing fever amongst Cavalry horses were taken as usual.

Precautions against diseases.

12. 32 horses were castrated against 56 in the previous year.

Castration of horses.

13. The year was marked by the amalgamation of the Cavalry and Artillery Brigade with the Infantry Brigade. The Military Secretary who was hitherto a Civil Officer, is now recruited from the Army and an Officer of the Major's rank appointed to the place. He also combines these duties with the Brigade Major's work for which he is given a staff allowance of Rs. 50.

Notable changes.

To curtail correspondence and to facilitate speedy despatch of work, the system of Khulasa Book has been introduced from 1st January 1916.

The system of holding separate auctions for the requirements of each corps by the respective Command-

Several important exceptions have been provided for in order to facilitate the working of the Act. The first exception is in favour of unqualified Purohits over twelve years of age at the date of the commencement of the Act. The second allows unqualified Purohits who are not residents of the State and who may be accompanying outsiders, to officiate for them provided that their stay does not exceed one month. The third permits an unqualified Purohit to officiate in a place where no qualified Purohit, who can by custom officiate for a particular community, is available in the locality or within a certain radius, or where owing to the simultaneous performance of a number of ceremonies there is not a sufficient number of qualified Purohits. The fourth relates to the performance of funeral obsequies or any other religious rite that may be specially excepted by Government. The last is in favour of a person who for any special reason may be specially exempted from the provisions of this Act by Government. The period allowed by the Act to persons who are desirous of carrying on the profession of the Purohit, for qualifying themselves is 6 years from the date of its publication. This provision is expected to give sufficient time to the younger generation to acquire the necessary qualifications. Another important feature of the Act is that any Hindu may qualify himself as a Purohit irrespective of his caste. But it does not follow that Yajamanas will have to employ Purohits of any other caste than the one which ordinarily provides Purohits to them. The Act ends with an important safeguard that the legality of any ceremony will not be affected because of its having been performed by an unauthorized Purohit. The Act will apply only to that part of the State to which Government may declare it to apply by a notification in the Adnya Patrika or to a particular community. The result of this measure will be watched with interest.

The problem of Government intervention with the social and religious affairs of the people is an interesting

one and is capable of being discussed in a Hindu State from a platform to which there can be no parallel in British India. Where the rulers and the ruled are of one religion, the disabilities attaching to an alien ruler lose much of their justification. Rulers in ancient India have been known in history to have exercised a salutary influence on the religious beliefs and social life of their subjects and the amelioration and elevation of the priestly class in Baroda is a noble ideal calculated to restore them to some extent to the exalted status from which they have since fallen. The Act which was much misunderstood in its initial stages is now being gradually appreciated; several Brahmin youths have already started the study of Hindu rites and ritual on liberal lines. The act does not compel any person to accept office at the hands of an alien priest; it only enacts that spiritual rites will be administered by licensed priests and the privilege of a license will be granted to those only who qualify themselves by passing a prescribed test.

Amendments: Factories Act.

18. The amendment in the Baroda Factories Act gives certain facilities to seasonal factories like cotton ginning factories and cotton presses, allowing the employment of children by day or night provided that they are not made to work for more than 7½ hours a day and provided that they are not employed by night in the engine room or machine-room.

The Penal Code.

The amendment in Sec. 80 of the Local Penal Code regarding enhancement of sentence in case of previous convictions brings it in line with the corresponding section in the British Indian Penal Code.

Criminal Procedure Code.

The first amendment in the local Criminal Procedure Code enacts that when an accused undergoing a sentence in our territories is surrendered in

foreign territory before the expiry of his sentence, his sentence is to be deemed to have been suspended from the day on which he is surrendered till the day on which he is returned to the State, and that his remaining sentence commences from the date of his re-surrender. The second amendment in the same Code relates to the acceptance of the report of British Chemical Analysers or Assistant Chemical Analysers as legal evidence in cases in which our Chemical Analyser or Assistant Chemical Analyser is unable to give a definite opinion on analysis. This amendment was considered necessary in the interests of justice, since the report of the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, as to whether the bloodstains in any particular case were those of human blood or of any other mammalia, could not go in as legal evidence under the existing law.

Other Acts.

The amendment in the Abkari Act deals with the Mowra flowers, and regulates their possession, sale, export and import. The amendment in the Court of Wards and Age of Majority Act provides that a woman may be appointed a guardian of a minor. The other amendments deal with the delegation of powers of the Sar Suba to the Suba according to the recommendations of the Baroda Decentralization Commission. The amendment in the Baroda Transfer of Property Act makes it compulsory to have a registered document in case of sales of mortgages of immoveable property of whatever value; when the property does not exceed Rs. 75 in value, the transactions may be considered legal when accompanied by delivery of possession. By the amendment in the City Improvement Act, the Board is empowered to compound or compromise a claim or suit under certain limitations.

Amendments in the Rules.

19. The only amendments in the rules, that invite attention, relate to the Revenue examinations and the local Land Acquisition Rules. By the first

amendment increased facilities are afforded to candidates to pass the Higher Standard Examination by allowing them to take up the prescribed subjects by compartments. The other amendment introduces the principles of Section 49 of the Bombay City Improvement Act regarding the betterment of property values and the co-ordinating of values assessed for compensation and for taxation. The rest of the amendments do not call for special mention.

Operation of the Infant Marriage Act.

20. The following tables show the figures regarding the operation of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act :—

(I)—APPLICATIONS AND OFFENCES.

Year.	APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE ACT.		Fines higher than Rs. 10.	REMARKS.
	Filed.	Rejected	Number of cases.	Convictions.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1914-15	168	44 %	3,834	96 %	89%	49 persons were fined more than Rs. 59.
1915-16	60	31⅔%	4,837	91·4%	39%	429 persons were fined from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50

(II)—Analysis of percentage of Persons granted exemptions according to their castes for the year 1915–16.

Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Banias.	Kunbis.	Artisans, such as gold-smiths, etc.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Miscellaneous.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23·3	10·0	16·6	10·0	6·6	6·6	10·0	6·6	10·0	

(III)—Analysis of percentage of Persons convicted according to their castes for the year 1915–16.

Year	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Banias	Kunbis.	Artisans.	Kolis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Miscellaneous.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1914–15.	4·7	3·1	1·8	18·8	7·5	15·8	15·4	19·4	13·1	
1915–16.	4·5	4·2	1·2	16·6	5·4	18·2	16·1	15·3	18·2	

The figures show that although the number of applications for exemptions has considerably declined, yet the number of convictions under the Act does not show any decrease. Among the backward classes there is no appreciable change for the better as shown by the percentage of convictions among them. As remarked in the last year's report proper steps have now been taken to minimise hardship on the backward and poorer classes.

Extradition.

Extradition Branch.

21. During the year, His Highness' Government made extradition demands in 125 cases as against 134 cases last year. and received similar demands in 136 cases from British India and Native States as compared with 103 last year. The following table exhibits the necessary information :—

YEAR.	Demands by Baroda.		Demands on Baroda.		REMARKS.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1915–16	125	226	136	248	
1914–15	134	244	111	20	

Of these demands, 4 were withdrawn by Baroda, while out of the requisitions received, 4 were withdrawn by the British authorities and 4 by the several Native States. During the year, 207 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 117 cases ; while Baroda surrendered 210 in 121 cases. Out of 243 extradited persons (including those that were awaiting trial at the end of last year). 114 were convicted in 74 cases, 46 were acquitted in 22 cases, 46 were discharged in 20 cases and 1 was disposed of otherwise in one case, and 36 persons remained to be tried in 21 cases.

Life-imprisonment in Extradited cases.

22. During the year, one accused person was sentenced to life-imprisonment by the Varisht Court on appeal from acquittal ; while another accused, surrendered to the Rewakantha Agency, was sentenced to transportation for life. In two cases involving two

men charged with extraditable offences, consent was given for the issue of a certificate by the Resident under Sec. 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code for trial being held in British India.

C.—Judicial.

(*a*)—Organisation.

Judges of the Varisht Court.

23. During the year under report, Mr. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., continued as Chief Justice and Messrs. Jamshedji Dorabji Khandalawalla and Balkrishna Parashram Karandikar, B.A., LL.B., as puisne Judges of the Varisht Court. Mr. Ramchandra Hari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., also continued as Additional Judge owing to congestion of work in the Varisht Court.

Administrative work.

24. The administrative work of the Department was done, as usual, by the Chief Justice from the beginning of the year upto the 14th of December 1915 when it was transferred to the Legal Remembrancer (Nyaya Mantri) for a short time. In the beginning of May 1916, it was restored to the Varisht Court.

25. The number of Courts was as follows:—

	No. of Courts.
Varisht Court	1
District Judges' Courts including the City District Court	5
Assistant Judges' Courts	4
Subordinate Judges' Courts	24
District Magistrates' Courts	4
Ex-Officio Revenue Magistrates (Executive) ...	92
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts	24

Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class Powers (Judicial) 31

Village Munsiffs' Courts 5

Other Officers invested with Civil Powers 5

Courts of Village Panchayats exercising Civil and Criminal Powers 160

(b)—Civil Cases.

26. The work turned out by the Civil Courts in their Original Jurisdiction during the year is shown in the following table :—

File and disposal of Original Civil Cases.

Year.	Suits filed.	Disposed of (including the pending cases of the previous year).
1	2	3
1915-16	15,856	15,913
1914-15	18,211	18,105

27. There is a decrease in the file of Civil Suits during the year due to bad harvest in the Districts of Kadi and Amreli. The disposal is a little more than the cases filed. The number of suits pending disposal at the end of the year was 3,231 as against 3,288 in the previous year. Of them, 286 were of more than 1 year's standing as against 235 last year. This increase in number of old cases is due to congestion of work in the Baroda City, Petlad, Dabhoi and Navsari Munsiffs' Courts and the District Courts of Kadi and Baroda.

Suits pending.

33. The following table will show the percentages of the modes in which 14,249 Darkhasts were disposed of :—

Percentages of modes of disposal.

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by Rajinama, compromise, &c.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1915-16	19·9	20·2	41·8	18·1
1914-15	22·2	19·7	43·4	14·7

34. The various ways in which satisfaction of Darkhasts was effected in cases wherein the aid of Courts was solicited are shown below :—

Satisfaction of Darkhasts.

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.	Percentage of Darkhasts in Ordinary Suits.		Percentage of Darkhasts in Small Causes Suits.	
	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Satisfaction obtained by actual payment of money.	49·9	51·3	90·9	84
,, obtained by delivery of possession.	18·3	19	...	4
,, obtained by sale of immovable property	25·8	24·1	...	...
,, obtained by sale of movable property.	4·2	4	7·1	6·7
,, obtained by imprisonment of judgment-debtors ...	1·2	1	1·5	2·8
,, obtained by giving periodical instalments	·3	·6	·5	2·5
Total ...	100	100	100	100

35. *Civil Appeals.*

Civil Appeals.

Year.	Filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposed of (including old pending cases).	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.	
					Contested appeals.	Other appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1915-16.	1,630	5,46,552	1,745	1,052	247	76
1914-15.	1,640	4,89,383	1,609	1,164	253	100

36. *Result of Civil Appeals.*

Result of Civil appeals.

Year.	1st Appeals decided by Varisht Court. Percentage.			2nd Appeals decided by Varisht Court. Percentage.			Appeals decided by District Judges. Percentage.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1915-16.	66	15	19	75	4	21	56	23	21
1914-15.	65	24	11	82	6	12	57	24	19

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

Village Munsiffs' Courts.

37. At the beginning of the year there were 6 Village Munsiffs' Courts, *viz.*, at Sortvad, Kumbliwada, Petlad, Variav, Dhanpura and Navsari. Navsari Village Munsiff's Court was closed in the month of October owing to the Village Munsiff's resignation. The following table will show the work turned out by these Courts :—

YEAR.	Number of suits filed (including arrears).	Number of suits disposed of.	Arrears.	Average duration (days).
1	2	3	4	5
1915-16 ...	441	428	13	27
1914-15 ...	351	332	19	30

The Conciliators.

38. The system of conciliation was in force in 26 Talukas including the Baroda City as in the preceding year. The number of Conciliators was 209 as against 210 in the last year. The state of the file and its disposal was as under :—

Conciliators.

DISTRICTS.	1915-16.			1914-15.		
	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	6,245	5,937	308	6,772	6,379	393
Kadi ...	3,388	3,298	90	5,102	4,975	127
Navsari ...	1,163	1,136	27	1,272	1,258	14
Amreli ...	270	241	29	510	484	26
TOTAL...	11,066	10,612	454	13,656	13,096	560

39. There is a noticeable decrease in claims taken for conciliation before Conciliators. It is partly due to their concurrent jurisdiction under which option has been recently given in some Talukas to the people

Decrease in Conciliatory suits.

to file their suits in Civil Courts without resort to conciliation in the first instance and partly due to adverse season in the Districts of Kadi and Amreli.

Village Panchayats.

Village Panchayats.

40. In addition to the Village Munsiffs and Conciliators, there were in all 160 Village Panchayats in the year under report against 159 in the last year. The increase in number is due to Sankheda Panchayat being given powers on its separation from the Bahadarpur Panchayat. Only 49 Panchayats found work to do. The following table will show the work turned out by them :—

YEAR.	Filed (including arrears).	Disposed of.	In Plaintiff's favour.	In defendant's favour.	Average duration (days).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1915-16.	910	892	705	187	12
1914-15.	875	769	636	133	13

Possessory Suits.

Possessory Suits.

41. The file and disposal of Possessory Suits was as under :—

YEAR.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration (days).
1	2	3	4	5
1915-16.	649	518	131	36
1914-15.	576	493	83	48

(c)—CRIMINAL CASES.

42. The following table will show the file, disposal and average duration of Criminal Cases:—

File, disposal and average duration of Criminal Cases.

YEAR.	Filed.	Disposed of including old pending cases.	Average duration (days).	Average duration of Summary cases (days).
1	2	3	4	5
1915-16.	17,170	16,577	6	3
1914-15.	16,598	15,867	6	4

43. There is an increase in the file of offences. The disposal has been in proportion to the file. The increase was due principally to offences under the Infant Marriage Prevention Act (657).

Increase in the file of offences.

44. The number of cases tried by the Courts of Sessions Judges was 182 against 180 last year.

No. of cases tried by Sessions Judges.

45. The number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of was 34,814 as against 35,229 in the previous year, showing an average of two accused persons to each case.

No. of accused tried and No. of witnesses examined.

The total number of witnesses examined in the year was 23,402 against 22,961 in the previous year.

46. Percentage of different kinds of offences.

Percentage of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquility.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false documents.	Against coinage.	Regarding public service.	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1915-16.	23·6	25·4	·5	4·6	2·3	·4	...	·7	42·5
1914-15.	24·4	26·4	·5	4·9	2·4	·5	·1	·7	40·1

Nearly half the number of offences were against person and property during the year, while in the preceding year, they exceeded half the total number.

Serious offences.

47. The more serious cases in the year will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1915-16.	48	26	263	12	31	87	188	21
1914-15.	62	36	220	11	26	115	179	19

48. *Percentage of Convictions.*

Percentage of convictions.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1915-16.	63	37
1914-15.	57	43

49. *Punishments.*

Punishments.

YEAR.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fine.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1915–16.	5	9,117	1,266	...	126	5	...
1914–15.	...	7,787	1,131	...	116	4	...

50. *Criminal Appeals.*

Criminal appeals.

YEAR.	File (including old pending cases).	Disposed of.	PERCENTAGE OF CASES.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for retrial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1915–16.	614	576	62%	12%	26%
1914–15.	596	537	57%	10%	33%

Inamdars' Work.

51. The number of Inamdars invested with Criminal Powers was 11 during the year as against 10 last year. Of these, 5 Inamdars, *viz.*, the Thakores of Ghatu–Dhanpura and Miyagam and the Inamdars of Ena, Deva–Talpad and Kanhi only did any work. They had between them 22 cases which they tried and disposed of. The number of accused persons involved in these cases was 54. Out of these, 2 were convicted and fined, 24 acquitted and the rest were connected with cases which were compounded Last year five Inamdars, *viz.*, the Thakores of Dhanpura and Miyagam and the Inamdars of Ena, Deva–Talpad

Inamdars' work.

and Sultanpura tried and disposed of 22 cases involving 49 persons.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

52. The number of Pleaders and Mukhtyars practising in the several Courts of this State was 379 against 371 last year. 16 Sanads were granted during the year for a period of two years only, while 1 new Pleader was permanently enrolled for the first time during the year. 9 Pleaders died during the year. Of the total number of Pleaders, 4 were Barristers-at-Law, 102 LL.Bs., 3 High Court Pleaders, 34 District Pleaders, and the remaining 236 had either passed the Local Pleader's or Mukhtyar's Examination.

Income and Expenditure.

Income and expenditure.

53. The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts from Stamps, Court-fees, fines and other items during the last two years were as under :—

YEAR.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1915-16	3,75,742	4,60,405
1914-15	4,57,535	4,29,323

(*d*)—GENERAL.

Reciprocal arrangements with the British Government and Native States.

54. Reciprocal arrangements were made :—

(*a*) With the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and some of the Kathiawar States for the

exchange of certain original (Police and Judicial) papers as well as copies thereof on condition of return, free of cost, for the purpose of Judicial Inquiry and Police Investigation, in Extradition as well as Non-Extradition Criminal cases.

(*b*) With the Cambay State and some of the Native States and Talukas under the Kathiawar Agency for direct service of non-compulsory processes on parties and witnesses in Civil cases, free of charge.

(*c*) With the British Government for continuing the practice of executing the decrees of Civil Courts established or continued in any foreign State by the Governor-General-in-Council and *vice versa* until further orders.

(*d*) With the Rajpipla State under the Rewa Kantha Agency for direct service of summonses on witnesses in Criminal cases without charging process fees and postal expenses.

(*e*) With the Dharampur State for the provisional surrender of stolen property, seized on suspicion, for the purposes of identification, &c., on condition of return when done with.

Commissions issued by the Courts of the Native States of Kathiawar and Kutch.

55. (*a*) A Circular was issued requiring the Courts of this State to charge pleaders named in commissions issued by the Courts of some of the Native States of Kathiawar with the usual fee of Rs. 20 before they were allowed to appear on behalf of parties before the Commissioner.

(*b*) Process and commission fees and postal charges were ordered to be charged according

to Circular No. 1 of Samvat 1926 in the case of commissions issued to our Courts by the Courts of the Cutch State and other Native States of Kathiawar that have not responded to our offer of mutual execution of such commissions, free of charges on terms of reciprocity.

Jurisdiction over Railways.

56. Notifications were also issued defining the Civil and Criminal Jurisdictions over the Wagrod-Kakoshi and Billimora-Sara-Kalamba Railway lines of the State.

Conclusion.

57. The institution of Conciliators is a plant of tender growth and has to be nurtured with care. The experiment of concurrent jurisdiction was necessary in order to test if mediation by the accredited leaders of people was really popular and appreciated by the litigants. The pulse of popular sentiment has now been felt and unless nomination of these Conciliators is made with the consent of the people, they are not apt to inspire confidence in their probity and soundness of judgment. Similarly, in the case of Village Panchayats entrusted with civil and criminal powers, the time for their exclusive jurisdiction will arrive only when the intellectual and property qualifications of the Panch are raised high and the right type of men induced to serve on this Bench of Village Munsiffs and rural Magistrates so as to command greater confidence among the villagers.

D.—Police.

(*a*)—Organization and Sanctioned Strength.

Personnel.

58. Mr. R. S. F. Macrae was in charge of the Department for the whole year.

Sanctioned strength.

59. The sanctioned strength of the force, excluding non-effectives but including the Criminal Investigation Department,

was 1,025 officers and 3,961 men, as against 1,024 officers and 3,956 men in the preceding year. The increase of one officer and 5 men is due to the opening of the Wagdod-Kakoshi Railway line in the Kadi District. The force consisted of 199 mounted and 4,787 foot police. The strength of the C. I. D. remained the same as that of the last year.

Water-Police.

60. The Water-Police establishment in the Amreli District was the same as that of the last year, *viz*., 3 officers and 14 men for the Okhamandal coast and one officer and 5 men for the Kodinar coast.

Railway Police.

61. The Railway Police establishment was increased by the addition of 1 officer and 5 men for the Kakoshi Railway.

Distribution of the sanctioned strength.

62. The distribution of the sanctioned strength, excluding the C. I. D., the Finger Print Bureau and the places kept vacant, is shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Strength.	Jail and Treasury guards.	Palace, Office and other guards.	Total.	Writer orderlies and Head Quarter duties.	Reserve.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Vacancies.
Baroda ...	1,733	88	269	100	111	158	935	72
Kadi ...	1,569	130	54	79	93	231	935	47
Navsari ...	685	76	25	48	61	32	380	63
Amreli ...	555	4	8	40	53	57	369	24
TOTAL ...	4,542	298	356	267	318	478	2,619	206

The total number of places kept vacant was the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, 421.

The number of vacancies this year is 206 as against 192 last year. The increase of 14 requires no special remarks.

Caste and creed.

63. The Police force consisted of 2,273 Hindoos, 2,052 Mahomedans and 11 of other religions, the figures in the previous year being 2,281, 2,047 and 16 respectively. The percentage belonging to War-like classes, *viz.*, Mahomedans, Marathas, Rajputs, Kolis and Bhils, was the same as in 1914-15 (71).

Education.

64. The percentage of men able to read and write was 52·28 as against 50·63 in the preceding year. The increase, though small, is satisfactory. The percentage in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1915 was 56·6.

Training.

65. The Head Quarter Schools carried out their usual programme of instruction. One officer passed the Fauzdar's and 25 the Naib Fauzdar's examination; 2 officers sent to the Training School at Saugor, and 3 out of 4 sent to the Nasik Police Training School, passed their final examinations. 4 more officers were sent to Saugor and 2 to Nasik for training. The latter, however, had to return in a short time as the school was closed.

The Central Training Class for the training of Naib Fauzdars which was opened as a preliminary measure in July 1915, pending the opening of a Central Police Training School on the lines of Saugor and Nasik, did its work satisfactorily, 6 out of 8 students admitted passing the final examination.

Drill, Discipline and Physical Training.

66. Drill received regular attention in all the Districts. Physical training was also imparted at the District Head Quarters. Selected officers and

men were sent to the Infantry Regiments at Baroda and Dhari for a course of instruction in Drill. Athletic sports were held in the Districts of Kadi, Navsari and Amreli, and prizes were awarded to the winners from the allotments sanctioned for this purpose.

Target practice.

67. Ball practice was carried out in the Districts of Amreli and Kadi, and the usual District prizes were awarded. In Baroda and Navsari Districts it was not held as we were short of ammunition.

Uniform.

68. Except a few improvements in the uniform of Swars, there was no material change in uniform during the year under report.

No special cases of misconduct.

69. No cases of serious misconduct on the part of the Police came to notice during the year.

Punishments.

70. The number of officers and men punished was 2,098 (59 judicially and 2,039 departmentally), as against 942 (54 and 888) last year, the percentage of those punished to the actual force being 46 as against 21 last year. This large increase is contributed chiefly by Kadi, where the number departmentally punished rose from 122 to 922, but is explained by the fact that punishments of compulsory drill and caution have been registered as penalties for the first time in the year under report. There was an increase in the other three districts also, attributed to stricter discipline.

Rewards.

71. 126 officers and men received money rewards as against 131, and 7 men received special promotion for good work, as against 9 in the previous year.

The attention of the Police Naib Subas has been drawn to the necessity of seeing that deserving cases do not go unrewarded.

72. The health of the force, with the usual exception of Baroda and Navsari Districts, was good. In those two districts the free distribution of quinine tabloids is said to have been of some avail against Malaria.

Health.

There was Cholera all over the Baroda District, and in some Talukas of Kadi, Navsari and Amreli Districts. Plague also raged in some of the Talukas of Kadi and Navsari Districts.

73. Substantial progress was made under this head. Police lines at Savli, Damnagar and Kamrej were completed, and those at Gandevi and Sidhapur were under construction. The Bazar Gate extension at Navsari and Police Head Quarters Buildings at Mehesana were also under construction. Raopura Police Chauki and Vanchhara Thana in the Baroda District, Balol Thana in the Kadi District, and the Station Gate at Mehesana were completed. Petty repairs were done as usual where required.

Police Buildings.

74. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,35,936-14-0 as against Rs. 7,86,887-0-6 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 49,049-13-6 is due to:—

Expenditure.

(1) the increase in Force,

(2) the revision of grades and pay under the Re-organization Scheme,

(3) travelling allowances and Bhatta paid to Police parties sent on deputation to Amreli to deal with the out-break of dacoities,

(4) purchase of hand-cuffs, lanterns and lamps, and

(5) the opening of the Naib Fauzdars' Training Class.

The average cost per man of the population comes to Rs. 0–6–6, as against 0–6–3 in the preceding year.

The average cost per head of the force comes to Rs. 191–11–7, as against Rs. 172–9–0 in the previous year. The reasons for the increase are given above. The cost per head in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1915 was Rs. 277–15–10, but the Bombay figures include expenditure on a large European staff and do not offer a fair comparison with our figures.

The following table shows the different heads of charges under which the expenditure was incurred:—

Heads of charges.	Expenditure in the year 1915–16.	Expenditure in the year 1914–15.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pay and allowances.	7,33,399-13- 5	6,77,723- 1- 6	55,676-11-11	...
Dress, Arms and Accoutrements.	43,914- 6- 0	42,941- 1- 0	973- 5- 0	...
Dead Stock ...	2,873-13- 2	1,188-14-11	1,684-14- 3	...
Contingent and Miscellaneous.	55,062- 9-11	62,692-13- 0	...	7,630- 3-1
Temporary (Naib Fauzdars' Training Class, Finger Print Bureau Operator, etc.).	686- 3- 6	2,341- 2- 1	...	1,654-14-7
TOTAL ...	8,35,936-14- 0	7,86,887- 0- 6	58,334-15- 2	9,285- 1-8

Offences reported to the Police.

75. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 3,745 (3,740 + 5 dormant file cases) as against 3,478 (3,476 + 2 dormant file cases) in the preceding year, an increase of

267 cases, which falls under the heads of offences against person and property.

76. Excluding the dormant file cases, the following statement shows the fluctuation in reported crime, district by district, for the last 5 years.

Fluctuation in crime.

YEAR.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli.	Total.
1911-12 ...	1,846	1,385	267	462	3,960
1912-13 ...	1,894	1,323	329	424	3,970
1913-14 ...	1,671	1,106	241	346	3,364
1914-15 ...	1,929	975	228	344	3,476
1915-16 ...	2,013	929	300	498	3,740

The decrease in Kadi is continued, but the other districts show an increase amounting in the case of Amreli to 44 per cent. This is attributed to scarcity and high prices of food stuffs.

77. The annexed comparative table gives particulars of reported crime under all classes, district by district, for the last two years :—

Classes of offences.

No.	Offences.	Baroda. Police. 14-15.	Baroda. Police. 15-16.	Baroda. Magistrate. 14-15.	Baroda. Magistrate. 15-16.	Kadi. Police. 14-15.	Kadi. Police. 15-16.	Kadi. Magistrate. 14-15.	Kadi. Magistrate. 15-16.	Navsari. Police. 14-15.	Navsari. Police. 15-16.	Navsari. Magistrate. 14-15.	Navsari. Magistrate. 15-16.	Amreli. Police. 14-15.	Amreli. Police. 15-16.	Amreli. Magistrate. 14-15.	Amreli. Magistrate. 15-16.	Total. Police. 14-15.	Total. Police. 15-16.	Total. Magistrate. 14-15.	Total. Magistrate. 15-16.
	I.—AGAINST PERSON.																				
1	Murder	23	16	...	...	17	19	...	1	4	1	...	...	6	8	...	...	50	44	...	1
2	Attempt of murder	5	5	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	10	9	2	1
3	Culpable homicide...	7	9	...	...	4	8	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	14	24	...	...
4	Grievous hurt	46	63	2	7	66	58	6	12	14	28	10	8	21	17	3	7	147	166	21	34
5	Rape...	2	4	...	...	6	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	10	10	1	...
6	Kidnapping and abduction	14	15	2	5	12	6	1	2	...	4	...	1	4	2	3	...	30	27	6	8
7	Drugging	2	2	...	...	3	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	10	...	2
8	Causing death by rash act, etc. ...	3	4	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	8	...	...
9	Miscellaneous	98	111	21	30	65	60	31	26	8	12	19	15	26	42	12	11	197	225	88	82
	TOTAL	200	229	26	42	181	164	39	43	31	54	30	24	63	76	18	19	475	523	113	128
	II.—AGAINST PROPERTY.																				
10	Dacoity or preparation	5	5	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	..	11	12	1	...
11	Robbery	28	35	12	4	29	19	1	3	2	11	...	4	3	16	6	...	58	81	19	11
12	Theft with house-breaking	382	419	2	...	121	153	...	2	38	56	1	1	69	83	1	1	610	711	4	4

No.	Offence																				
13	Theft { Cattle ...	27	23	...	...	59	50	...	2	3	1	19	...	5	11	32	2	74	91	155	4
	Theft { Other ...	488	536	65	47	293	267	39	29	69	93	...	16	100	163	...	11	950	1,059	...	103
14	Associating with criminals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Receiving stolen property ...	18	11	4	...	7	6	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	5	1	...	32	24	2	...
16	Criminal breach of trust ...	46	34	22	13	16	8	7	13	11	5	4	9	2	17	6	6	75	64	39	41
17	Cheating ...	56	65	27	18	26	35	22	80	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	3	85	107	55	53
18	House lurking ...	102	120	3	4	27	26	2	5	15	23	5	11	17	24	2	1	161	193	12	21
19	Miscellaneous ...	246	231	48	28	154	99	823	831	16	17	16	14	26	25	36	13	442	372	483	886
	TOTAL ...	1,398	1,432	184	114	705	667	954	915	169	214	49	57	236	351	86	37	2,498	2,714	1,270	1,128
	III.—MISCELLANEOUS.																				
20	Public tranquility ...	19	18	8	1	21	10	17	5	3	4	2	9	1	6	1	1	44	38	28	16
21	Harbouring offenders ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
22	Pretending to be a Government servant	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
23	Offences against coinage ...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
24	Offences against currency notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Offences against justice ...	16	17	...	...	3	6	...	...	4	4	...	1	4	4	1	...	27	31	1	1
26	Offences against marriage ...	9	25	41	31	12	15	16	27	1	3	1	1	3	6	19	6	25	49	77	68
27	Other offences ...	281	240	271	153	53	66	6	12	30	21	93	111	37	53	11	10	401	380	381	286
	TOTAL ...	331	302	320	183	89	98	39	44	38	32	96	122	45	71	33	17	503	503	488	371
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,929	2,013 +3 D.F.	527	341	975	929 +2 D.F.	1,032	1,002	228	300	175	203	314	498	137	73	3,476 +3 D.F.	3,740 +5 D.F.	1,871	1,622
	INCREASE OR DECREASE ...	...	−81	...	+183	...	+16	...	+30	...	−72	...	−28	...	−154	...	+64	...	−264	...	+294

In Class I—Offences against person—there is an increase of 48 cases, the percentage being 13·98 against 13·66 in the previous year. Baroda, Navsari and Amreli show an increase of 29, 23 and 13 cases respectively, while Kadi shows a decrease of 17 cases.

In Class II—Offences against property—there is an increase of 216 cases, the percentage being 72·57 against 71·86 last year. Baroda, Navsari and Amreli show an increase of 84, 55 and 115 cases respectively, while Kadi shows a decrease of 38 cases.

In Class III—Miscellaneous—the number of offences remains the same as last year, the percentage being 13·45 against 14·48 in the previous year.

Proportion of crime to police.

78. The proportion of reported cognizable crime to the police employed in the detection and prevention of crime is 1·43, as against 1·27 last year, the difference being due to the general increase in crime.

Arrears.

79. Besides the 3,745 cases mentioned above, the police had to deal with 591 pending cases of the last year, as against 549 of the preceding year. The total number of cases for police enquiry was, therefore, 4,336, as against 4,027 in the previous year.

Disposal of cases.

80. Of the cases for disposal, 2 were time-barred, as against the same number last year: 653 against 630 were false cases; 1,033, or 23·82 per cent of cases, against 851 or 21·13 per cent, were placed on the dormant file; 130 or 2·99 per cent of cases, as against 170 or 4·22 per cent, were either compounded or withdrawn: 656 or 15·13 per cent, as against 585 or 14·52 per cent of cases, remained under enquiry by the police at the close of the year; 201 or 4·63 per cent of cases, as against 148 or 3·67 per cent, were

not detected or apprehended; and the remaining 1,691, or 38·31 per cent of cases, as against 1,641, or 40·75 per cent of cases, were committed for trial during the year under report.

81. Of the 1,834 cases committed for trial (including 173 cases pending disposal), 141 against 111 last year were either compounded or withdrawn: 1,140 against 1,152 ended in conviction; 388 against 378 ended in discharge or acquittal; and 165 against 173 remained pending on trial with Magistrates. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 68·30 against 70·20 in the previous year. The percentage in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1915 was 86·95, but as explained in previous years, their methods of calculating percentages differ from ours, and a fair comparison is not possible.

Disposal of cases after commitment.

Taking Districts separately, the percentage of cases convicted in Baroda was 72·93 against 75·11; in Kadi 62·38 against 60·05; in Navsari 70·58 against 74·79, and in Amreli 60·51 against 68·42 last year. The percentage of convictions has decreased in all the districts except Kadi. Baroda has, however, maintained its position at the head of the list, in spite of an increase in crime.

82. Taking important offences separately, it appears that out of 46 true cases of murder and culpable homicide, 37 were committed, the percentage of convictions to cases tried being 48·65 against 42·55 last year; out of 6 true cases of dacoity, 4 were committed, the percentage of convictions to cases tried being the same as last year, *i. e.* 75; out of 50 true cases of robbery, 27 were committed, the percentage of convictions to cases tried being 48·15 against 70; out of 648 true cases of burglary, 157 were committed, the percentage of convictions to cases tried being 78·34 against 72·72.

Percentage of conviction in important crimes.

83. In 1,755 cases, out of 4,336 investigated by the police, property was stolen and in 932 cases it was recovered. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 1,42,361-3-1 and that of property recovered was Rs. 38,738-8-2, the percentage being 27·2 against 26·72 last year. The percentage of property recovered in the Bombay Presidency in 1915 was 32·04. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was 53·10 against 53·09, the corresponding Bombay percentage for 1915 being 57·3.

Property stolen and recovered.

84. The number of persons arrested in all the cases that the police had to deal with during the year was 3,681 against 3,561. Of these, 404 were disposed of before trial (104 were released by the police, 297 were released by the Magistrates, 2 died before trial and 1 escaped). Of the number remaining, 2,801 were tried, 1,551 being convicted, 1,249 being either acquitted or discharged or withdrawn, and one dying during trial. At the end of the year, 197 persons remained pending enquiry with the police, and 279 pending trial with the Magistrates. The ratio of persons convicted to persons tried was 55·37, as against 54·60 in the previous year. The corresponding percentage in the Bombay Presidency was 43·28.

Number of persons arrested and their disposal.

85. Magistrates' direct cases decreased from 1,871 to 1,622 during the year under report. The District figures are :—

Magistrates' direct cases.

Districts.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Baroda.	344	527
Kadi.	1,002	1,032
Navsari.	203	175
Amreli.	73	137

Percentages of conviction in these direct cases are, district by district, as under :—

Baroda.	53·17	against	60·58
Kadi.	2	against	2·13
Navsari.	59·09	against	60·36
Amreli.	23·06	against	13·28

The percentage in the Amreli District alone shows improvement.

86. As usual, Bhils, Kolis and Vaghris formed the majority of criminals.

Castes and criminals.

87. There was no change in the Criminal Investigation Department, which remained in charge of the Chief Detective Officer, Khansaheb Enayatkhan Chandkhan Durani, during the year under report.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The Department had 24 cases for disposal during the year, including 5 cases pending at the close of the previous year. Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 1 remained undetected, 1 was declared false, 1 was returned to the local police for further investigation, 2 were pending disposal, and 8 pending investigation. Out of these 24 cases, 15 were against property, 2 were against person and 7 were forgery, gambling and cases against coinage.

As regards preventive measures, the case against Narsi Moti, which was pending last year, was tried and ended in his being bound down under section 544 of the Local Procedure Code. Out of 4 cases of proceedings against bad characters selected by the Criminal Investigation Department, 1 against Shankar Laxman Barve remained pending in the Magistrate's Court at the end of the year; 1 against Mangal Gulab was not lodged, as before sufficient evidence could be collected, he was arrest-

ed for several thefts and convicted: and 2 remained on hand for securing sufficient evidence.

With regard to cases of bad livelihood, the C. I. D. Sar Fauzdar, Mr. Narayansing, with the help of the local police, took up cases against 13 persons. The result was as follows:—

4 persons were bound down.

1 was convicted before he could be proceeded against,

1 got employment before he could be proceeded against, and cases against 7 remained pending decision in court at the close of the year.

The 2 cases of cheating by a clerk in the Baroda Bank, which remained pending at the close of the last year, were disposed of and the accused was convicted and sentenced in all to three years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.

Two gambling cases were successfully worked by the Criminal Investigation Department, in which convictions were obtained.

One big theft case from a running train was traced by the C. I. D., and a conviction was obtained.

Besides these cases, the C. I. D. did much other useful work in giving assistance to local and foreign police and in miscellaneous enquiries of a confidential and political nature.

Finger Print Bureau.

88. The Finger Print Bureau remained under the control of the Criminal Investigation Department. There was no change in the staff.

The total number of slips on record at the beginning of the year was 15,905, to which 1,097 were added during the year, bringing the total to 17,002. Of the new slips received, 960 were received from local officers and 137 from foreign officers, as against 931 and 141 respectively last year. 8 out of these were destroyed owing to deaths among convicts, leaving a balance of 16,994 on record. The number of slips sent to other Bureaux for record was 298 as against 291 in the previous year. 1,733 slips were received for trace as against 1,742 last year, 1,155 being from local officers and 578 from foreign officers, as against 1,152 and 590 respectively. Of these, 248 were traced as against 236 in the previous year, giving a percentage of 14·31 against 13·54 last year.

The Bureau sent 1,230 slips for trace to other Bureaux against 1,038 in the preceding year. Of these, 175 were traced as against 148 last year.

The Bureau drew the attention of the officers concerned in 21 cases to inadequate sentences passed, and as a consequence in 11 cases the sentences were enhanced.

In 15 cases—13 criminal and 2 civil—officers from the Bureau were summoned either to prove previous convictions or to give expert evidence.

89. No event of marked importance occurred during the year under report.

Important events.

90. The following are a few reforms worth noting:—

Reforms.

(1) The Police Account System was revised and remodelled with the consent of the Accountant-General.

(2) The Police Naib Subas were invested with powers to give rewards for good work.

(3) A system of cutting pay for articles of uniform, lost before their time, was introduced.

91. The problem of Police reform is as important as it is difficult. The direct recruitment of the superior ranks in the force and the institution of the Police Training School are measures calculated to secure a better type of Police officers, weaned from the objectionable proclivities of the old type, that are as well known as they are discreditable. Intelligent investigation of crime can be learnt as a science; and when more appreciation is extended to honest endeavour at detection even though futile and less to percentages of conviction, the Police officer will find the comparatively easy way of getting confessions of accused recorded before a Magistrate less attractive than at present. The Criminal Investigation Department requires to be developed and the preventive powers of the Police to be evolved as much as their punitive and detective use.

Importance of scientific investigation of crime.

The problem of organising Village Police is under the consideration of Government.

E—Prisons.

92. Mr. R. S. F. Macrae was Inspector-General of Prisons throughout the year.

Personnel.

93. There was no change in the number of Jails and lock-ups in the State during the year under report. They were as under:—

Number of Jails and lock-ups.

1 Central Jail, 4 District Jails and 40 Lock-ups.

94. The total number of admissions in all jails and lock-ups was 4,616 (4,267 males and 349 females) as against 4,425 (4,010 males and 415 females) in the previous year. The increase of 191 admissions is mainly due to increase in crime and consequent increase in the number of accused.

Total number of admissions.

95. The total daily average number of prisoners in all jails and lock-ups during the year was 869 (822 males and 47 females) as against 864 (814 males and 50 females) last year.

Total daily average.

96. Of the total number of convicts admitted into jails and lock-ups, 86·7 as against 87·2 per cent of last year were Hindoos; 11·96 as against 10·9 were Mahommedans; and 1·34 as against 1·9 were of other religions.

Religion.

97. The ages between 15 and 40 contributed, as usual, the largest number of criminals, *viz.*, 1,167, as against 1,042 in the previous year.

Age.

98. 16 per cent of the total number of convicts were literate. This is the same percentage as last year.

Education.

99. Labourers, cultivators and private servants formed, as usual, the largest portion of the jail population.

Occupation.

100. The offences, with which the majority of the convicts were charged, were thefts, burglaries and hurt, as usual.

Offences.

101. Most of the sentences were, as usual, for periods upto 6 months.

Terms of sentences.

102. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of guards for lock-ups, was Rs. 95,526-13-9 as against Rs. 1,00,610-4-10 last year. The decrease is due to decreased expenditure on buildings.

Expenditure.

103. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 109-14-2 as against Rs. 115-13-2 last year.

Average cost.

104. The total earnings in all jails and lock-ups were Rs. 23,716-2-3 as against Rs. 23,580-6-4 in the preceding year.

Earnings.

105. The Thana system of sending selected prisoners to the Model Farm and allowing them freedom has been working satisfactorily.

Thana System.

106. There was no occasion to deport any life-convicts from the Central Jail to the Andamans, during the year under report.

Deportation.

F.—Registration.

107. Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year upto 4th May 1916, and Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai from the 5th of May to the end of the year.

Personnel.

108. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value and the gross receipts and expenditure of the Department for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 :—

Registration of documents.

YEAR.	Number of documents.	Their aggregate value.	Gross receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15	40,299	1,41,81,445	1,31,941	36,968
1915-16	40,974	1,52,29,864	1,35,599	37,808

It appears from the figures shown above that during the year the number of documents received for

registration is greater by 675 than that of the previous year. The decline in the number of documents registered in Kadi and Amreli Districts owing to insufficient rainfall was more than counter-balanced by their increase caused by favourable cotton yield in the other two Districts.

The larger number of documents registered explains the increase in the aggregate value as well as in the gross receipts.

The appointment of eight clerks for the Offices of Sub-Registrars in the Baroda and Kadi Districts, increase in the pay of the Sub-Registrar of Baroda Mahal and the introduction of the index by cards in Padra account for the increased expenditure of the Department for the year under report.

Detailed classification.

109. The following is a detailed classification of documents received for registration under different heads during this year and the year preceding :—

Classes of Documents.	1914–15.	1915–16.
Immoveable Property.		
I. Compulsory—		
Gifts...	325	352
Sales...	17,740	18,992
Mortgages with possession ...	16,180	15,513
Mortgages without possession ...	2,637	2,654
Instruments of Partition	511	602
Leases above 3 years	776	810
Others	914	891
TOTAL... ...	39,083	39,814
II. Optional—		
Leases upto 3 years	254	239
Wills and authorities to adopt ...	387	352
TOTAL ..	641	591
TOTAL ...	39,724	40,405
Moveable Property.		
I. Compulsory—		
Money bonds above Rs. 1,000 ...	30	38
II. Optional—		
Money bonds for and below Rs. 1,000	93	79
Instruments of pledges with possession	10	10
Instruments of pledges without possession	28	33
Divorce	72	56
Others	342	353
TOTAL... ...	575	569
GRAND TOTAL... ...	40,299	40,974

Out of 40,974 documents received for registration this year, 1,122 were of optional nature, while the remaining 39,852 were compulsory. As many as 37,159 or nearly 90% of the total number related to mortgage and sale of immoveable property.

Organization.

110. Besides the Mukhya Adhikari and the four District Registrars (Subas), there were 45 Sub-Registrars or Nondhani Kamdars.

Inspection.

111. Eighteen offices of Sub-Registrars were inspected by the Inspector of Registration and seven visited by him.

Joint Stock Companies and Benevolent Societies.

Joint Stock Companies.

112. There were 30 Joint Stock Companies on the register and one new company was registered during the year, thus bringing the total to 31 at the end of the year. The new Joint Stock Company was the Krashi Prasarak Company, Ltd., of Sidhapur (Rs. 10,000) organised with the object of manufacturing agricultural implements and bucket pumps. But of the total number, 2 were cancelled; one went into voluntary liquidation and the other was not able to raise capital and therefore was wound up; thus leaving 29 on the register at the end of the year. The authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of these companies is Rs. 71,57,250, Rs. 57,09,090 and Rs. 44,61,240-3-3 respectively. Out of the 29 companies on register, 6 went into voluntary or judicial liquidation during the year.

Benevolent Societies.

113. In the previous year there were 12 Benevolent Societies registered under the Benevolent Societies Act; while two more were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number to 14. Out of these, nine were caste institutions regulating social customs, one was a society

for the promotion of industries among helpless women, one was a Home for the Destitute and three were for the encouragement of education among students.

G.—Court of Wards.

Number of wards.

114. The number of wards at the beginning of the year was 78. Superintendence was assumed over 15 new wards and withdrawn from 5, leaving 88 wards at the end of the year.

Arrangements for Education.

115. Arrangements for the education of the wards and the management of their properties remained the same as in the preceding year.

Value and income of estates.

116. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 22,03,577, and their annual income to Rs. 1,19.249. Out of the total savings of the wards that amounted to Rs. 1,94,526, Rs. 1,11,686 were deposited in the Baroda Bank, Rs. 6,653, in the Postal Savings Bank, Rs. 17,500 were invested in the Bombay Municipal Debentures, Rs. 6,525 in shares, and Rs. 8,000 in Promissory Notes. The cash balance on hand amounted to Rs. 44,162.

Steps were taken during the year under Report, as in the preceding year, to reduce the debts of the wards, and to make their properties as productive as possible.

H.—Religious and Charitable Institutions.

General control.

117. The Joint Sar Suba was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year under report to 14th August 1915 when the Sar Suba took it over from him and remained in charge to the close of the year. The constitution of the Department continued to be the same as before.

118. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 44 as before. Two of these, *viz.*, Kedareshvar Khichadi and Gyarmi Karkhanas, were charitable institutions for maintenance of the Hindu and the Mahommedan destitutes in the City of Baroda. These continued to be under the direct management of the Head Office, while the rest were managed by the respective local officers. The total expenditure of all these institutions was Rs. 80,260 as against Rs. 83,561 in the preceding year.

Institutions under Government Management.

119. The movable and immovable properties belonging to these institutions were worth Rs. 18,09,361 as against Rs. 17,78,258 in the preceding year. The excess is due to the revaluation of the ornaments belonging to the temples of Dwarka and Beyt in the light of the present market rates.

Property.

120. The following table shows the details regarding the Reserve and General Funds standing in the name of the Devasthan Adhikari :—

Reserve and General Funds.

Name of Fund.	Amount in hand at the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year.	Total Amount.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserve Fund.	1,216	4,738	5,954	2,430	3,524
General Fund.	2,77,611	26,115	3,03,726	37,145	2,66,581

121. The extraordinary expenses of all these institutions beyond the budget grants, chiefly those of substantial repairs to their buildings, are met out of the Reserve Fund to which all contribute in proportion to their respective

Use of the Funds.

incomes ; and the General Fund which is made up of their net savings is meant for religious and charitable objects of public utility. Out of the General Fund, an amount of about Rs. 12,000 is spent every year on the maintenance of certain dispensaries in the Kadi District and Rs. 2,450 are contributed annually towards the expenses of the orphanage at Amreli. Besides these sums, Rs. 4,000 were handed over this year to the Minister of Education for the maintenance of the Sanskrit Pathashala lately started in the City of Baroda. The balance of this Fund stood at Rs. 2,66,581 at the end of the year, of which Rs. 1,97,926 were invested in Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 2,08,500 and Rs. 30,000 were in the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway Shares, and Rs. 35,254 were advanced as loan. The rest of the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 3,401 was deposited in the Bank of Baroda.

Institutions under private management.

122. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year numbered about 6,000 enjoying an aggregate approximate grant of Rs. 3,10,000 in the form of Inami villages, Barkhali lands and cash allowances. Of these, those having an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, are required, by the Charitable Endowments Act, to get their budgets sanctioned by Government every five years. The managers of 130 such institutions had already tendered their budgets and those of 5 more did so during the year.

Itinerant religious preachers.

123. Four itinerant religious preachers were attached last year to certain temples in Baroda and Amreli Districts, their duty chiefly being to go about in the respective Mahals from village to village and to enlighten the villagers by preaching on religious and social questions on advanced lines. Two such additional preachers were appointed in the course of the year.

124. The schemes submitted by the Department for the better management of the famous temples at Dwarka and Beyt are receiving attention.

Schemes for management for Dwarka and Beyt temples.

125. With the object of exercising efficient supervision over the institutions from the Head Office, the post of Devasthan Assistant, which was revived temporarily in 1913, was kept on, and Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B., continued to hold it during the year. He inspected 162 institutions in the Baroda and Kadi Districts and adopted necessary measures for improvement in their condition and management. In addition to inspection and the usual work in the Head Office, he has been entrusted with the duties of studying religious and social evils and suggesting necessary remedial legislation, and also with the work of preparing in the Vernacular critical and explanatory books on the common religious rites and ceremonies, for the education of the people. Three books on Marriage ritual, Funeral and the Upanayan ceremony are already published and the one on the annual Shraddha ceremony will be sent to the Press shortly. Mr. Nadkarni has also prepared a Manual containing the Rules and Regulations, as well as the general policy and principles governing the Department, which will serve as a book of reference and guidance. This Manual is in Press.

Devasthan Assistant.

126. The Charitable Endowments Act, which has been enacted with a view to ensure proper administration of religious and charitable institutions, is gradually leading to a general improvement in the tone of their working and is, as time marches on, meeting with increased acceptance and appreciation on the part of the people.

Working of the Act.

I.—Famine.

127. From the commencement to the 4th of May 1916, Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar was in charge of the Famine operations.

Personnel.

He was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, who continued the work from the 5th of May to the 30th of November 1916, on which day the Famine Office was closed.

Famine mainly confined to fodder scarcity.

128. The monsoon during the year was very peculiar. There was sufficient rain in June in all the Districts, for the commencement of Agricultural operations. There was also a little rain in the beginning of July. However, in the latter part of that month and for the whole of August and part of September, the rains totally held off in the Kadi and Amreli Districts. and the seedlings withered away. There was sufficient rain in the Naosari and Baroda Districts, but the situation in the Kadi and Amreli Districts, was such as to cause grave anxiety. There was no noticeable rise in the prices of food-grains in any of the Districts. But the price of fodder went on rising and it was feared that if there was no more rain, there would be a serious fodder famine. From the beginning of August, cultivators began to dispose of their surplus cattle. The weekly cattle market at Patan was noticed to have increasing numbers of cows, buffaloes and bullocks for sale from week to week. Prices at which cattle were sold were about half to quarter of their usual value. Measures to secure sufficient fodder, therefore, appeared to be the most urgent necessity. The first and immediate action taken was to prohibit the auction sale of grass in Government waste and fallow lands, and to allow the people to graze their cattle therein free of charge. Soon after, it appeared that the giving of Tagavi freely was necessary as a moral tonic for the protection of the people in these two Districts. In the second week of September 1915, Mr. Nimbalker, after a tour in the Kadi District, found that the holding off of rain would create a serious deficit of grass, and if timely arrangements were not made, the cattle of the District would be lost. Immediate measures were, therefore,

taken for purchasing grass and despatching it to the Railway Stations in the Kadi District. Soon after this, however, there was general rain in the whole State from 25th September to 16th October, and the gloomy situation at once assumed a cheering aspect. This timely rain enabled the cultivators to sow their fields and raise Juwar, wheat, gram, rape-seed, oil-seeds and other crops to some extent. The inflated prices of fodder suddenly came down, and the fears of the people for a dire famine were removed. Food supply was ample in all the Talukas and the prices of cereals were normal. This was mainly due to the Juvar crop raised with the help of the later rain, and the import from Cawnpore and other places of Bajri and pulses. Juwar, which is usually exported to Arabia, remained in the district owing to the great War, and its selling price was consequently lower by four to six annas as compared with that of the preceding year. There was sufficient work available for those in need and there was no perceptible increase in crime. No beggars were found wandering about aimlessly; and but for the brisk demand for grass, it did not appear that there was anything unusual in the year.

129. The measures adopted for helping the people to tide over the difficulties of the year may be classified as under:—

Measures adopted.

1. Granting Tagavi loans.
2. Fodder supply.
3. Supply of drinking water.
4. Relief works.
5. Suspension of Land Revenue.
6. Miscellaneous.

130. Rs. 4,40,000 for the Kadi District and Rs. 1,33,000 for the Amreli District were sanctioned for giving Tagavi-loans to agriculturists. These loans were made for such

Tagavi.

purposes as the sinking of wells, and the purchase of fodder, live-stock, seeds and agricultural implements. The Tagavi loans were made without interest, and the usual restrictions for the taking of securities, etc., were either suspended or modified. Out of the amount sanctioned for the Kadi District, Rs. 25,000 were ear-marked for making advances to six Khatedars in different Mahals for the purchase of Oil Engine-pumps. The amount actually spent for giving Tagavi loans was as under:—

Subject.	District.		Total.
	Kadi.	Amreli.	
Sinking of wells	2,06,162	18,166-0	2,24,328-0
Fodder	30,336	14,452-4	44,788-4
Implements	5,755	16,559-8	22,314-8
Bullocks	84,898	7,427-0	92,325-0
Seeds	13,700	28,582-8	42,282-8
Maintenance	10,708	5,827-4	16,535-4
Miscellaneous	...	3,852-0	3,852-0
Grand Total ...	3,51,559	94,866-8	4,46,425-8

Tagavi loans are a piece of moral strategy in every campaign against Famine and this liberal grant of Tagavi proved to be a great boon to the cultivators. Agricultural credit in this country is usually low. In a year of scarcity or famine, it becomes more shy and goes to the lowest ebb. At such a period, a liberal grant of loans, without interest and free from the usual restrictions, helps the people to carry on their occupation without having recourse to the usurers. Of 6 Oil engine-pumps, 3 were set up in Kalol, 2 in Dehgam and 1 in Sidhpur Taluka

at a total cost of Rs. 22,801. It is hoped that these will serve as object-lessons to other cultivators, and popularise this economical and efficient method of water-lifting.

Fodder.

131. Early in September, it was realised that the with-holding of rain would result in a serious deficit of fodder. There was a sudden rush on the Bombay market, on the part of those who were eager to secure a supply of fodder for their cattle. The usual rates of 5 or 6 rupees per thousand pounds rose upto Rs. 30 and they were likely to go up higher. Rs. 1,00,000 were, therefore, sanctioned for the immediate purchase of 31,00,000 lbs. of grass at Rs. 31. Soon after this transaction, there was a sudden change in the weather, and the parched lands of the Kadi and Amreli Districts had a good fall of rain and the prospects of getting grass locally improved. This naturally caused a fall in prices and a second contract for the supply of 25,00,000 lbs. of grass was made at a rate of Rs. 14-14-0 per 1,000 lbs. In the Kadi District, depots were opened at the head-quarters of Mahals and grass was sold to cultivators, Rabaries and others in want of it, at cost-price. Subsequently, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to order that grass should be sold at the reduced rate of 2 maunds for a rupee. The total loss to the State in procuring grass and selling it to the people at reduced rates amounted to Rs. 30,258-4-10 in the Kadi District. The arrangement for the supply of fodder in the Amreli District was on a different basis. Here there was a plentiful supply of grass in Government grass lands and the people were allowed to take it away according to their needs at the rate of 12 annas per cart for Amreli and Damnagar Mahals and 8 annas for Kodinar Mahal. The Okhamandal Taluka being at a great distance from the grass lands, arrangement was made to have the grass for its requirements cut and despatched there by sea in country crafts. It was sold at the rate of 2 maunds for a rupee. The total loss to Government in supplying grass to Okha-

mandal amounted to Rs. 1,475–6–4. The loss to Government for Kadi and Amreli together amounted to Rs. 31,733–11–2 to which may be added Rs. 12,670 for the purchase of grass bailing presses, making a grand total of Rs. 44,403–11–2. Had it not been for the late rains in September-October, the situation for the requirement of fodder would have been very serious. The rain enabled the people to raise Juwar and other fodder-crops. Those who could not afford to purchase grass even at concession rates, maintained their cattle by feeding them on babul leaves, roots of grass, prickly pear, etc. The prickly pear, which is ordinarily a nuisance near village sites, was of great help this year in the feeding of cattle. Instructions issued by the Department enabled the people to treat the pear in a way that made it agreeable to the cattle. All these measures saved the cattle from what might otherwise have been a great calamity.

Supply of drinking water.

132. There are villages in the Kadi and Amreli Districts where even in ordinary years it becomes difficult in the dry season to get potable water. The Agricultural Department is trying to provide water to these villages, but as yet, there are many places which they have not been able to touch. It was feared, that in this year of insufficient rain, a serious difficulty for drinking water might arise, and timely action was, therefore, taken to grapple with it. The Kadi District Local Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30,250, to which Government added Rs. 10,000 for the supply of water where necessary. Seven boring sets were worked by the District Local Boards, and seven by the Agricultural Department, and 95 wells were bored, out of which 80 were successful. Where no wells existed, Kacha pits were sunk in the beds of tanks or rivers. In the Amreli District Rs. 10,743-12-10 were spent for similar purposes. Owing to there being no water in village tanks, water had to be lifted from wells, for filling up water troughs for cattle. On the whole, everything possible for

human effort was made to provide water for men and cattle, and no appreciable inconvenience was felt anywhere.

Relief works.

133. Rs. 1,87,283 including Rs. 56,494 from Local Boards were sanctioned for relief works in the Kadi District, and Rs. 1,00,000 for the Amreli District. Test works were opened, but they had soon to be closed on account of their not attracting sufficient labourers. As previously mentioned, there was no rise in the prices of food grains and most of the labourers found employment of well-sinking, manure-carting, house-building and other private works. Employers of labour did not find sufficient labourers, even at the rate of 4 or 5 annas per diem. This made it clear that there would be no labourers at famine rates. The budgetted works of the Public Works Department and District Local Boards, in which ordinary wages were paid, afforded sufficient relief to those in need of them. Out of the sanctioned amounts, the P. W. D. could spend only Rs. 34,580-6-7 and the Kadi District Local Board only Rs. 31,985. The expenditure in Amreli District came to Rs. 23,398-2-2. The Vagdod-Kakoshi Railway Extension employed gangs of labourers of the Thakarda class at ordinary rates; and when that work was finished, arrangement was made to open the Dewusana-Bechraji Railway earth-work so as to give these people employment, if they stood in need of it. These Railway works gave employment to about five hundred labourers a day. As these ordinary works gave sufficient employment, it was not found necessary to start any relief work at famine rates except at Khambha where the Khambha-Pipalva Road was started at famine rates in February and finished at the end of June at a cost of Rs. 2,212-4-3. It gave employment to a daily average of 120 labourers.

134. Though the September-October rains improved the situation, their unequal distribution did not mend matters equally everywhere. The yield of crops being less than normal, some of the villages in the Kadi and Amreli Districts required either total or partial suspension of land revenue. The total amount of suspension in the Kadi District was Rs. 8,74,517–6–2 and in the Amreli District was Rs. 1,99,968-7-2. In addition to this, realisations of past arrears, which were liable to be recovered this year, were also postponed. No extensive coercive measures were found necessary for the realisation of the revenue ordered to be recovered.

Suspension of land revenue.

135. With a view to encourage cultivation of fodder crops, the usual rules for charging water rates were suspended in the Kadi and Amreli Districts which resulted in a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,001–4–0. Unauthorised possession of unoccupied land for cultivation was condoned; and prizes were offered to those who took good care to raise fodder crops. Seed depots were opened at Mehsana, Pattan and Chanasma (Kadi District) and Amreli and Ratanpur (Amreli District). A novel feature of these depots was that Government furnished the requisite money for the purchase of seeds and private people were appointed to look after their purchase and distribution. At a nominal cost of Rs. 110–4–7, the best Juwar, cotton and pulse seeds were thus secured for the people.

Miscellaneous.

136. The total expenditure for relief measures amounted to Rs. 6,50,028–14–11 as detailed below:—

Expenditure.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF RELIEF.	Actual expenditure by Government.	Actual expenditure by Local Boards.	Value of concessions.	TOTAL.
1. Relief works	55,382- 5- 9	34,581- 3- 0	...	89,963- 8- 9
2. Tagavi	4,46,425- 8- 0	...	...	4,46,425- 8- 0
3. Fodder supply	44,403-11- 2	...	...	44,403-11- 2
4. Compensation to Police Swars for high prices of fodder	3,338- 3- 6	...	...	3,338- 3- 6
5. Water supply	12,790- 9- 9	18,237- 4-11	...	31,027-14-8
6. Gratuitous relief	92- 0- 9	...	...	92- 0- 9
7. Free grazing in unoccupied land	...	...	26,704-15- 9	26,704-15- 9
8. Exemption from water rates	...	...	4,001- 4- 0	4,001- 4- 0
9. Miscellaneous	4,071-12- 4	...	...	4,071-12- 4
TOTAL ...	5,66,504- 3- 3	52,818- 7-11	30,706- 3- 9	6,50,028-14-11

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

A.—Organization and Personnel.

Personnel.

Mr. A. N. Datar, B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Columbia), held the office of the Accountant-General during the whole of the year excepting the period from the 25th of May 1916 to the 24th of July 1916 when he was on privilege leave and Mr. Jethabhai N. Patel, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Accountant-General, acted for him.

Functions of the Department.

2. The Department, as mentioned in the previous reports, is divided into ten branches in accordance with its three-fold functions, *viz.*, Audit, Accounts and Finance. The Main Branch is the Central Controlling Office of the Department under the direct supervision of the Accountant-General helped by an Assistant. All important matters involving questions bearing directly or indirectly on the finances of the State are disposed of here.

Civil and Military Audit.

3. The Civil Audit Branch, under the supervision of the Assistant Accountant–General of the Main Branch, examines all vouchers, excepting those relating to Public Works, the Railways and the Military Departments, on the Post Audit System. The Military Audit Branch, also under the control of a separate Assistant, audits the vouchers of the Military Department.

Civil Pensions and Gratuities.

4. In the Civil Departments, 134 new pensions were sanctioned and 28 ceased through death. At the close of the year, the total number of civil pensioners stood at 952 drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 2,20,328. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 1,476–6–0 were awarded to 29 persons during the year.

5. During the year, 51 new Military pensions were sanctioned and 48 ceased through death, the number of pensioners at the end of the year being 740, drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 63,239-4-0. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 11,743-14-0 were paid to 54 men.

Military Pensions and Gratuities.

6. The Public Works Audit Branch is in charge of an Assistant and exercises audit control over the Public Works, the Baroda City Municipality, the Baroda City Improvement Trust and the State Furniture Work Shop.

Public Works Audit Branch.

7. The auditing of the accounts of His Highness' Railways, which was being done by the P. W. Branch, has been entrusted since St. 1969 to a separate Branch under an Assistant designated Examiner of Accounts for State Railways. Its function is to audit the accounts of lines that are working, as well as of those that are under construction. A small staff of this office is kept at Ajmer to audit receipts on open lines.

Railway Audit Branch.

8. The Inspecting Branch inspects the accounts of all Departments except the Military, the Public Works and the Railways by actually taking stock of treasure and scrutinizing local accounts. The Assistant in charge of this Branch inspected 290 offices during the year.

Inspection Branch.

9. The Local Boards Inspection Branch supervised by two Auditors examines the accounts of District and Taluka Local Boards as also of the District Municipalities and the Vishistha Panchayats.

The Local Boards Inspection Branch.

10. The Branch for the Compilation of Accounts compiles the final accounts of the State from the daily sheets received from the Central Treasury at

Compilation of Accounts.

Baroda and from the monthly accounts received from the Taluka and other Treasuries. This Branch also compiles the accounts of Tribute (Ghasdana and Jamabandi) due to His Highness' Government from the several tributaries under the Mahikantha, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur Agencies and from those in Kathiawar and received through the Residency.

Central Treasury.

11. The Central Treasury is in charge of a separate Assistant designated the Huzur Treasury Officer. Transactions here amounted to Rs. 6,62,78,929-10-3 on both sides of the account during the year. The transactions with the Bank of Bombay and seven other leading Banks in Bombay amounted to Rs. 96,63,586-0-1 in remittances and Rs. 97,52,775-2-0 in withdrawals.

Stamp Branch.

12. The Huzur Treasury Officer is also in charge of the Stamp Branch. The revenue realised from the sale of Stamps was Rs. 8,08,892 as against Rs. 6,30,389 in the preceding year.

Budget.

13. The Accountant-General receives from the different Departments the statements of estimated receipts and expenditure for the succeeding year by the end of January. They are then scrutinized and the budget is submitted to Government by the middle of April so as to leave about 12 to 14 weeks for consideration. It is the duty of the Accountant-General to watch the increase or decrease in the revenue and expenditure, to see that no wasteful expenditure is incurred and to advise Government generally on all questions directly or indirectly affecting the finances of the State.

B.—Receipts and Disbursements.

Total receipts and disbursements.

14. The total receipts and disbursements during the year as compared with those of the previous year are given in the following statements :—

Receipts.

No.	Description of items.	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue ...	1,10,21,821	96,32,167	...	13,89,654
2	Miscellaneous & Taxes.	1,93,602	1,91,629	...	1,973
3	Forests	1,74,764	1,92,026	17,262	...
4	Abkari	19,86,670	22,13,893	2,27,223	...
5	Customs	94,404	94,772	368	...
6	Stamps	6,30,389	6,08,892	...	21,497
7	Registration	1,32,159	1,35,664	3,505	...
8	Tributes and Fixed Jamabandi received through the Residency	6,30,083	14,14,911	7,84,828	...
9	Tributes and Fixed Jamabandi received direct	11,214	10,649	...	565
10	Interest	7,44,925	9,10,768	1,65,843	...
11	Village Boards Revenue	15,360	11,154	...	4,206
12	Opium	15,10,529	16,73,447	1,62,918	...
13	Railways	8,60,993	9,06,167	45,174	...
14	Irrigation	13,459	8,314	...	5,145
15	Palace 18-A	...	...	...	...
16	Judicial Fees & Fines	1,63,849	1,16,577	...	47,272
17	Jail	24,408	23,720	...	688
18	Education	1,57,936	1,32,620	...	25,316
19	Municipalities ...	3,358	240	...	3,118
20	Public Works ...	2,26,759	2,70,568	43,809	...
21	Miscellaneous (including Ferries, Police, General Administration, &c.) ...	6,63,607	5,42,362	...	1,21,245
	TOTAL ...	1,92,60,289	1,90,90,540	14,50,930	16,20,679

Disbursements.

No.	Description of Items	1914-15.	1915-16.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue ...	20,82,013	21,64,949	82,936	...
2	Other Establishments.	1,57,002	1,73,363	16,361	...
3	Forests	74,607	78,537	3,930	...
4	Stamps	43,292	43,348	56	...
5	Registration... ...	37,048	37,899	851	...
6	(a) Tributes, &c., received through the Residency.	...	22	22	...
	(b) Tributes, &c., received direct.	...	...	...	...
7	Opium	48,347	60,322	11,975	...
8	Palace	20,12,625	20,14,526	1,901	...
9	Railways	...	...	...	...
10	Huzur Rajkarbhar—				
	(a) Tour expenses ...	692	411	...	281
	(b) Huzur Kutcheries.	5,78,932	5,94,423	15,491	...
11	Judicial	3,80,806	4,09,754	28,948	...
12	Police...	8,64,467	8,80,606	16,139	...
13	Jail	55,422	56,846	1,424	...
14	Education	18,34,809	20,89,396	2,54,587	...
15	Medical	2,92,718	2,93,193	475	...
16	Printing Press ...	93,923	1,09,647	15,724	...
17	Local Boards, &c., 25-A.	4,27,662	1,14,322	...	3,13,340
18	Municipalities ...	5,283	4,000	...	1,283
19	Public Works ...	24,25,979	26,68,578	2,42,599	...
20	Army	20,29,595	27,10,156	6,80,561	...
21	Devasthan-Dharmadaya.	2,53,849	2,45,741	...	8,108
22	Assamdars, Nemnookdars.	5,76,611	5,31,645	...	44,966
23	Pensioners	1,94,357	2,08,569	14,212	...
24	Marriage in the Royal Family.	1,452	111	...	1,341
25	Extraordinary ...	20,757	20,503	...	254
26	Miscellaneous (including Interest, Ferries, Irrigation).	3,09,178	12,40,622	9,31,444	...
	Total ...	1,48,01,426	1,67,51,489	23,19,636	3,69,573

15. The main heads that show appreciable increase under Receipts are:—

Increase under Receipts.

Forests.—Rs. 17,262. This is due to the increase in the sale of Forest produce.

Abkari.—Rs. 2,27,223. It is due to the paying up of all arrears by the contractors in order to get the new Ijara from the 1st of April 1916 which otherwise they would not have got.

Tribute.—Rs. 7,84,828. It is due to the Kathiawar Tribute accounts for two years having been received and adjustments made during the year.

Interest.—Rs. 1,65,843—due to the increased investment of our funds.

Opium.—Rs. 1,62,918. It is due to the higher prices at which opium chests were sold in China, though the quantity was much less than that sold in the last year.

Railways.—Rs. 45,174. It is due to the increased traffic on our lines naturally following the extensions of our Railways.

Public Works.—Rs. 43,809. It is due to the adjustment of two items, *viz.*, (1) of the amount recovered from the Improvement Trust for Drainage, and (2) of the amounts recovered from several offices for the use of the electric current.

16. The heads that show appreciable decrease under Receipts are:—

Decrease under Receipts.

Land Revenue.—Rs. 13,89,654. The decrease is natural as the rainfall was scanty in the two Districts of Kadi and Amreli and was due to the consequent partial failure of crops and suspensions of assessment.

Stamps.—Rs. 21,497—due to smaller demand for stamps this year.

Judicial Fees, &c.—Rs. 47,272. It is due to the less realizations in fees and fines, &c.

Education.—Rs. 25,316—due to less realizations of compulsory fines, &c.

Miscellaneous, &c.—Rs. 1,21,245. The decrease is merely apparent as there was an adjustment of a big item last year.

Increase under Disbursements.

17. The main heads that show appreciable increase under Disbursements are as follows :—

Land Revenue.—Rs. 82,936—due to the giving of promotions in the minimum and maximum grades and also due to the increase in the expenditure under the head " Village expenditure ".

Other Establishments.—Rs. 16,361—due to the increased expenditure of the Abkari Department and also due to the increase in the refund of income-tax.

Opium.—Rs. 11,975—due to the increased expenditure by way of commissions, &c., for the opium sold in China.

Huzur Cutcherries.—Rs. 15,491—due to the expenditure on account of the State Guest House Department being debited to this head.

Judicial.—Rs. 28,948—due to the appointment of additional judges in the Varistha and District Courts.

Police.—Rs. 16,139—due to the increased strength of the Police Force under the revised scheme which has come into full operation.

Education.—Rs. 2,54,587. The expenditure under the head of Compulsory Education is, as usual, on the increase and the causes require no special mention.

Printing Press.—Rs. 15,724—due to the increased prices for the purchase of paper due to War.

Public Works.—Rs. 2,42,599—due to the increased expenditure in the construction of new buildnigs and the rise in prices of building material caused by the War.

Army.—Rs. 6,80,561. It is due to the adjustment of a big item on account of the Police Subsidy which was awaiting the receipt of tribute accounts of Kathiawar.

Pensioners.—Rs. 14,212—due to ordinary causes, *viz.*, the increase in the number of pensioners.

Miscellaneous.—Rs. 9,31,444—due mostly to contributions towards the expenditure of the present European War and also due to the expenditure on account of the visits of distinguished guests being charged to the State during the year.

Decrease under Disbursements.

18. The heads showing decrease under Disbursements are:—

Local Boards.—Rs. 3,13,340—due to the grant to the City Improvement Trust being temporarily withheld and also to the decrease in the grant to Municipalities.

Devasthan–Dharmadaya and Assamdars.—Rs. 8,108 and Rs. 44,966—due to ordinary causes.

C.—Financial Position.

Financial condition of the State.

19. The following table shows the financial condition of the State at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

YEARS.	ASSETS.			Liabilities.	Net assets exclusive of opium and opium juice in stock.
	Cash.	Debts due, &c.	Total.		
1914-15.	48,51,775	5,07,95,326	5,56,47,101	29,69,644	5,26,77,457
1915-16.	46,79,023	5,45,93,470	5,92,72,493	42,55,864	5,50,16,629

Expenditure on Railways and reproductive public works.

20. In this connection it may be mentioned that the State has up till now invested about two crores and forty lacs in Railways and forty-two lacs in reproductive public works like Irrigation. The policy of having new Railway extensions is still being followed. Irrigation is able to show receipts amounting only to Rs. 8,314 and looking to the expenditure incurred in that connection, the receipts are not encouraging.

Financial strength of the State.

21. The above statement will also indicate that the financial position of the Raj is stronger this year by about 24 lacs as compared with the previous year. The reserve of the State in the form of liquid assets has been augmented by four lacs of rupees.

D.—General.

Additional work.

22. In addition to the regular work of the Department, the Accountant-General had to work in the State Legislative Council as a nominated member.

Out-turn of work.

23. The following is the statement showing the out-turn of the work done by the Accountant-General's Office during the year :—

NAME OF THE BRANCH.	Matters disposed of.	Vouchers examined during the year.	Sums recovered in Audit Inspection.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
Main Branch (including Civil Post Audit Branch).	37,499	98,343	5,225	15	7
Military Branch	3,310	5,698	9,564	3	10
Public Works Audit Branch.	6,043	27,029	3,214	11	9
Railway Branch	986	6,312	6,380	0	0
Inspection Branch	3,238	...	671	9	5
Local Boards Inspection Branch	1,132	6,833	2,519	6	2
TOTAL ...	52,198	1,44,215	27,575	14	9

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

A.—Administrative arrangements.

Personnel.

1. The constitution of the Department underwent the following changes during the year. The post of the Sar Suba was held by Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, M.A., till 4th May 1916, and by Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., from the 5th May 1916 till the end of the year. The post of the Naib Sar Suba was held by Mr. R. H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., till 6th May 1916, by Mr. R. K. Jadhav, B.A., LL.B., from 7th May 1916 to 11th June 1916, and by Mr. C. B. Patel, B.A., for the remaining period of the year.

Touring done by the Sar Suba.

2. The Sar Suba travelled for 92 days, and visited 9 Mahals and 13 villages. He inspected the offices of the four Subas, made first inspection of one Vibhag, second inspection of one Mahal, and a cursory inspection of one Vibhag and two Mahals. He examined the Daftars of 1 Talati and 1 Prant Panchayat.

Territorial Divisions.

3. The territorial divisions and sub-divisions did not undergo any change during the year under report, with the exception that the revenue management of the Umerpada Peta Mahal was transferred to the Forest Department from 1st April 1916.

Subas and touring done by them.

4. Mr. Maneklal S. Desai, M.A., was in charge of the Baroda District as Suba for the greater portion of the year. Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad was

Suba of the Kadi Division; Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., was at the head of the Navasari District till the 3rd of May 1916, when he was relieved by Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, B.A., LL.B. The Amreli District continued under Mr. N. K. Aloni, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

The touring done by the Subas was much more than what they are required to do under the rules.

B.—General condition.

Distribution of Rain-fall.

5. The following table gives a comparative statement of the distribution of rain-fall during the last two years as against the decennial average:—

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Decennial average.	Rain-fall, 1914-15.	Rain-fall, 1915-16.
Baroda	36·88	48·12	24 17
Kadi	28·83	27·2	11·23
Naosari	49·84	65·13	33·42
Amreli	21·98	27·49	12 2

The rain-fall during the year was not only below the average in all the Districts, but much less than that of the preceding year. Though scanty, it being just timely and well-distributed, proved generally favourable in the Baroda and Naosari Districts, but was, on the whole, unfavourable to the other two Districts.

Yield of crops.

6. The following is a comparative statement in annas of the yield of the principal crops:—

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Cotton.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Baroda ...	11	5½	7	9½	10	10	11	10
Kadi ...	5½	...	7¾	5¼	7¼	4¼	7	2½
Naosari ...	13	8	8	11	10	13	9	11
Amreli ...	...	10	9	5	10	5	8	3

The yield of crops was, on the whole, fair in the Baroda and Naosari Districts, but was bad in the other two Districts, except as regards rice in the Amreli Division.

Prices of Food-stuffs.

7. The following table shows the prices of the principal food-stuffs prevailing during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Number of lbs. sold for a rupee.

Name of the District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Pulse.		Wheat.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Baroda ...	14	12	18	18	24	23½	19	16½	13	13½
Kadi ...	14	9	19	18	23	23	19	10	16	17
Naosari ...	16	18	18	18	22	26	14	15	14	14
Amreli ...	15	12	19	17	23	20	11	18	16	17

The prices, on the whole, remained the same as those of the last year with slight variations in the Baroda and Naosari Districts, while those of rice and pulse were higher in the Kadi District and of rice and juwar in the Amreli District.

C.—Land Revenue.

8. The number of Government and alienated villages was as follows :—

Number of Government and alienated villages.

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	Government villages.	Alienated villages.	TOTAL.
Baroda	779	67½	846½
Kadi	1,066½	85½	1,152
Naosari	944	39	983
Amreli	271	25	296
TOTAL ...	3,060½	217	3,277½

During the year under report, the number of villages in the Baroda and Amreli Districts remained the same as in the preceding year, while that in the Kadi District has increased by two, the reason being that the village of Chansol in the Kheralu Taluka was split up into two villages, *viz.*, Chansol Talpad and Chansol Wanto, and the village of Fatepura was separated from the village of Balad. The alienated villages of Manckpur and Chandrumana of the Mehesana and Patan Talukas respectively were made Khalsa. The number of villages in the Naosari District has, on the other hand, decreased by 13 on account of the amalgamation of some of the de-populated villages in the Songadh Taluka with the adjoining populated villages. Thus, on the whole, there is a net decrease of eleven villages.

9. The total area of land in the four Districts was as follows :—

Area of land in each District.

Name of the District.	Bighas, 1914-15.	Bighas, 1915-16.
Baroda	20,88,057	20,92,141
Kadi	32,90,843	32,92,375
Naosari	16,12,845	16,13,031
Amreli	14,70,134	14,70,132
Total ...	84,61,879	84,67,679

The increase in the area is due to revision operations in the Baroda District and to correction of mistakes in the other three Districts.

10. The following table gives in Bighas the area of land relinquished, and that brought under cultivation, during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Land relinquished and that brought under cultivation.

Name of the District.	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.	Land relinquished.	Land brought under cultivation.
Baroda	261	8,301	397	5,254
Kadi	10,383	46,146	8,946	40,217
Naosari	140	4,227	276	1,023
Amreli	11,436	9,396	17,099	13,641
Total ...	22,220	68,070	26,718	60,135

The area of land relinquished shows only a slight increase in the Baroda and Naosari Districts and consequently no special remarks are needed. On the other hand, the area brought under cultivation has decreased in all the districts except Amreli. It is probably due to the decrease in the area of arable waste owing to expansion of cultivation in previous years. Amreli presents a peculiar feature in this that it shews a marked increase both in the area relinquished and in the area brought under cultivation. This is apparently due to relinquishment of land by people who had not sufficient means to cultivate them and the taking up of these lands by a better class from outside the Taluka.

11. The following table gives statistics regarding transfers of cultivated land :—

Transfers of land.

How transferred.	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
Inheritance	7,536	1,19,142	7,630	1,18,384
Partition	100	2,135	310	1,356
Gift and exchange ...	112	1,172	131	1,349
Mortgage	415	2,773	301	1,750
Redemption	23	184	43	260
Sale	12,702	1,06,833	12,996	1,06,126
Other causes ...	1,238	15,435	1,304	15497
Total ...	22,126	2,47,674	22,715	2,44,722

Mortgage and sale are the most important causes of transfer of land. There is a perceptible decrease in the number of mortgages as well as the area mortgaged, and though there is an increase in the number of sales, the area sold shows a decrease. This may be accounted

for by the general indebtedness of the cultivators and the effects of scanty rain during the year under report.

Demand and collection.

12. The following table shows the amount of land revenue due to Government and the realization thereof as compared with the preceding year :—

Name of District.	1914-15.			1915-16.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Baroda ...	41,82,925	41,49,494	99·20	42,99,080	42,56,273	99·00
Kadi	35,57,836	33,84,614	95·10	34,00,615	26,40,245	77·20
Naosari ...	19,74,328	18,82,618	95·35	19,15,412	19,01,406	99·42
Amreli	10,91,385	9,83,341	90·00	9,81,358	7,32,504	74·64
Huzur Treasury.	25,127	25,127	100·00	30,032	30,032	100·00
Total ...	1,08,31,651	1,04,25,192	96·25	1,06,26,497	95,83,265	90·17

The percentage of collections during the year is greater in the Naosari District, a trifling less in the Baroda and considerably less in the Kadi and Amreli Districts. This smaller percentage is due to the bad harvest brought on by scanty rain-fall.

Arrears.

13. A comparative statement of the outstanding arrears is given below :—

Name of District.	At the end of 1914-15.	At the end of 1915-16.
Baroda	2,12,799	1,71,158
Kadi	9,49,592	8,38,655
Naosari	82,852	11.336
Amreli	6,46,729	6,13,850
Total Rs. ...	18,91,972	16,34,999

It is a matter of satisfaction that the amount of arrears has decreased in all the districts during the year. In the last report Amreli recorded Rs. 5,90,635 as the arrears for the year ending 1914–15. But as that figure was inaccurate, it has been rectified in this report.

14. The following comparative statement gives the number of cases in which coercive measures were adopted during the year under report :—

Coercive measures.

MEASURES.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Fines	311	321
Sales of land	985	170
Sales of immovable property other than land.	444	246
Sales of movable property	428	483
Arrests	283	127
Attachment of Sarkari land	4,749	2,557
Attachment of Barkhali land	92	23
Resumptions and forfeitures	872	127
TOTAL ...	8,164	4,054

Excepting fines and sales of movable property, coercive measures have considerably decreased during the year under report. The increase in the cases of fines and sales of movable property is so little that it calls for no remarks. Though the number of Notices issued was 53,451 against 50,862, they can hardly come under the head of coercive measures.

D.—Local Cess.

15. The following table shows the demand and realization of local cess during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Demand and collection.

Name of the District.	1914-15.			1915-16.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.
Baroda ...	3,01,548	2,99,752	99·40	3,06,389	3,05,606	99·77
Kadi	2,08,927	2,05,275	97·83	1,99,451	1,91,301	96·00
Naosari ...	1,37,908	1,32,404	96·00	1,39,005	1,37,155	98·66
Amreli ...	77,169	72,347	93·70	75,288	69,705	92·58
Total ...	7,25,552	7,09,778	97·82	7,20,133	7,03,767	96·75

The percentage of collection is higher in the Baroda and Naosari Districts, and lower in the other two Districts.

E.—Income-tax.

16. The following table shows the demand and realization of Income-tax during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Demand and realization.

Name of the District.	1914-15.			1915-16.		
	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.	Demand.	Collection.	Percentage.
Baroda ...	81,992	74,583	90·96	85,802	74,583	86·92
Kadi	38,693	38,308	99·00	33,716	33,495	99·34
Naosari ...	18,066	17,718	98·07	17,867	17,709	99·11
Amreli ...	8,416	7,882	93·60	10,284	9,499	92·37
Total ...	1,47,157	1,38,491	94·10	1,47,669	1,35,286	94·43

The percentage of collection is lower in the Baroda and Amreli Districts, and higher in the other two Districts.

F.—Attached Estates.

Number of Estates and causes of their Attachment.

17. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and close of the year under report, and the causes which led to their attachment :—

CAUSES.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the close of the year.
1	2	3
(1) Under Guardian and Wards Act ...	68	84
(2) Mortgaged to Government for loans.	43	43
(3) Attached for arrears of revenue ...	55	62
(4) Attached owing to disputes among holders...	19	17
(5) Attached owing to mismanagement of temples	32	35
(6) Attached pending mutation of names	32	32
(7) Attached for protection of Government shares	5	6
(8) Attached as properties of temples under Government management ...	9	11
(9) Attached for other reasons ...	64	61
TOTAL ...	327	351

The number of estates newly attached and released from attachment during the year was 46 and 22 respectively.

18. The following table shows the number of attached estates, their annual income, and arrears for the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

Demand and collection in attached Estates.

Year.	Number of Estates.	Demand.			Collections.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1914-15.	327	4,49,465	4,69,311	9,18,776	51,812	4,28,101	4,79,913
1915-16.	351	4,38,893	4,74,901	9,13,794	39,293	3,93,202	4,32,495

Year.	Arrears.			Over-collections.
	Past.	Current.	Total.	
1	9	10	11	12
1914-15.	3,98,625	43,946	4,42,571	3,707
1915-16.	4,01,281	83,573	8,84,854	3,763

19. The following table shows the number of years for which the several estates have continued under attachment :—

Number of estates and periods of attachment.

Under one year.	The number of estates under attachment for more than							Total.
	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Ten years.	Fifteen years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56	38	32	29	27	84	41	44	351

G.—Compensation Branch.

Organisation of work.

20. The Revenue Naib Subas in the Kadi, Naosari and Amreli Districts and the officer, specially appointed for the work in the Baroda District, continued to do compensation work as in the preceding year. Owing to the pressure of work in the Baroda District, another Special Officer was sanctioned for one year on 29th February 1916, to look after the old cases of the Dabhoi and Karjan Mahals. Railway compensation work of the Baroda and Kadi Districts was done by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose as in the preceding year.

Particulars of the work done.

21. The sub-joined statement will furnish information regarding compensation work done during the last two years :—

Name of the District.	Number of cases.	Area of land compensated for.		Kothali Santh.	Amount of award.	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land.
		Bighas.	Sq. feet.			Bighas.	Sq. feet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Baroda	1,046	938	1,68,281	...	34,088	228	...	19,664
Kadi	218	876	11,072	...	11,155	3	4,096	13,776
Naosari	182	111	37,116	...	8,876	3	...	1,695
Amreli	445	1,341	2,673	...	3,577	74	...	2,143
Total ...	1,891	3,266	2,19,142	...	57,696	308	4,096	37,278
Total for 1914-15 ...	1,868	2,092	1,47,384	6	79,406	196	18,643	38,868

H.—Boundary Branch.

22. Mr. Manirai T. Joshipura, B.A., LL.B., continued to be in charge of the Boundary Branch for the whole year under report, excepting the period from 12th April to 31st May 1916, during which Mr. L. D. Korde, B.A., was in charge. The strength of the permanent establishment remained the same as in the preceding year, Mr. L. D. Korde, B.A., continuing to work as Simada Kamdar.

Personnel.

23. The following statement will show the important work done by the office as compared with that of the previous year :—

Work done.

Description of work.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Boundaries verified	91	45
Boundaries settled	3	2
Boundaries surveyed	37	74
Disputes with British Districts settled.	6	23
Cases conducted in the Boundary Commissioner's Court.	7	4
Foreign boundaries examined	137	62
Taluka records examined	7	3
Copies of maps supplied to other Offices.	192	186
Copies of field-books supplied to other Offices.	144	186

The Boundary Commissioner conducted the Rampura (Atarsumba) Sultanpura (Mahikantha), and Rampura-Wankanerda (Mahikantha) boundary dispute cases and gave his decisions mostly in favour of the Baroda Government. An appeal was, however, preferred to the

Commissioner, N. D., who confirmed the decision of the Boundary Commissioner.

Three boundary dispute cases, *viz.*, (1) the Kavitha (Petlad) Dhundhakuwa, (2) the Gajna (Padra) Karkhadi, and (3) the Matar-Mangrol (Karjan) were sent up to the Boundary Commissioner for adjudication according to the Revised Boundary Rules of 1913.

One very old and important case, *viz.*, that of Jiwajini-Muvadi (Dehgam) and Vatwa was amicably settled during the year under report.

The verification work with the Vithalgadh State in Kathiawar was completed during the year, and that with the other Native States, British Districts and Political Agencies continued to be satisfactory.

Railway Demarcation Office.

Establishment.

24. The post of the Railway Demarcation Officer continued to be held by Mr. D. T. Pavri, L.C.E., throughout the year. The establishment given to him remained the same except as regards the Surveyor of the Boundary Branch whose services were lent to him for technical work.

Work done.

25. The demarcation work on the Mehsana-Kheralu-Taranga Hill Line, which was to be resumed, had to be kept back as it was noticed that the old boundary marks were not replaced by new ones on the demarcated portion of the B. B. & C. I., the R. M. and the T. V. Lines and the wire-fencing on the first line, was not actually put up on the demarcated limits. This question was, therefore, discussed with the Railway authorities, the B. B. & C. I. and the T. V. Lines were resurveyed, and the wire-fencing and the boundary marks corrected in the field. The station yards of Sidhpur and Unza were also settled during the year.

26. The following table gives the total length in miles of work done during the year as compared with that in the preceding year:—

Comparative lengths of work done.

1914–15.			1915–16.		
Number of lines and Station yards.	Total length in miles and feet.	Approximate bighas relinquished from Railway limits.	Number of lines and Station yards.	Total length in miles and feet.	Approximate bighas relinquished from Railway limits
6	74–113	355	4	102	779

It is satisfactory to note that besides this, about 581 bighas are about to be relinquished by the Railway authorities and the question of about 114 bighas is under consideration.

27. The field work was closed on 5th June 1916, and the office returned to Baroda; but the rectification of the wire-fencing and verification of the Rail-post Boundary marks on different lines were conducted off and on till the end of the year.

Closing of field work.

I.—Excise.

28. The Department of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari was under the control of the Excise Commissioner. Mr. G. R. Nimbalkar, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Department till 4–5–16 when Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., succeeded him and held over the charge for the rest of the year.

Personnel.

29. The Excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and from licenses for the sale of foreign liquor, toddy and intoxicating drugs.

Sources of revenue.

30. The system in force for the manufacture and supply of country spirit is that known as the "Contract–Distillery and Separate Shop system" throughout the State, except in the Amreli District, where the monopoly system still prevails.

System of farming.

31. The period of the farms for the manufacture of country liquor having expired at the end of March 1916, these were continued to the same licensees as in the previous years, *viz.*, the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Limited, for the Baroda and Kadi Districts and Messrs. Gyara and Company for the Naosari District. The farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the Amreli District continued with Mr. Dorabji Naoroji of Kodinar with a minimum guarantee of Rs. 14,601.

Distilling contracts.

32. The following are the important changes made during the year in the Excise system and arrangements in force in the Baroda, Kadi and Naosari Districts with effect from 1st April 1916 :—

Important changes.

(1) The rates of still–head duty were raised in all the Talukas except Petlad, Bhadran (Peta) and the shops bordering on the Palanpur State and Agency by 12 annas on 25° U. P. and 6 annas on 60° U. P.

(2) With a view to discourage consumption of strong spirit, however, the still-head duty on 60° U. P. was reduced by 4 annas. Thus the net increase in duty on 60° U. P. was only 2 annas per gallon.

(3) The minimum guarantee system was abolished and substituted by licensing the shops on the fixed fee system to selected shopkeepers.

(4) As desired by His Highness, the number of shops was reduced by 61 and the hours of sale in many of the areas were restricted.

(5) For the shops in the City of Baroda, the restriction as to maximum selling price was removed.

(6) The selling prices on the shops bordering on the neighbouring British territory and Native States of Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Jambughoda and Bansda were assimilated under the settlement arrived at in the conference with the Excise Commissioner, Bombay Presidency.

(7) A duty of Rs. 3 was imposed on all the spurious brands of foreign liquor bottled in Bombay or elsewhere in India and not imported in cases from the country of manufacture.

(8) Importation of foreign liquor by private individuals without a license was prohibited and its possession by them restricted to 12 reputed quart bottles.

(9) The system of levying a lump sum license fee from foreign liquor licensees was replaced by the system of charging the same on spirits, wines and fermented liquors consumed during the past year according to the scale fixed by Government.

(10) The still-head duty on foreign liquor manufactured in the Alembic Distillery was raised from Rs. 9–6–0 to Rs. 11–4–0 per proof gallon.

(11) The rates of duty on rectified spirit issued from the spirit factories of Baroda and

Naosari which were hitherto charged according to the alcoholic percentage at the rates prevalent in those cities for 25° U. P., have now been made uniform.

Details of Excise Revenue.

33. The following is the comparative statement of the Excise Revenue for the year under report and the preceding year :—

ITEM.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Manufacture and sale of country liquor.	17,39,269	17,59,446
Sale of intoxicating drugs	33,210	31,317
Sale of Toddy	2,20,098	2,28,198
Fees for license for sale of foreign liquor	1,750	4,803
Miscellaneous	8,398	12,095
TOTAL ...	20,02,725	20,35,859

The increase of Rs. 20,177 in the country liquor revenue is partly due to the shop-keepers having paid up their guaranteed amounts at the expiry of their contracts and partly to the enhancement of duty rates in the ensuing contracts. The increase of Rs. 8,100 under toddy is due to the increase in tapping-licenses in the Naosari District, while that in the foreign liquors is generally attributable to the change in the scale of license fees from the shop-keepers and sale of Alembic Company's "Foreign" spirits in our Raj.

Demand and collection,

34. The following statement gives the demand, collection and arrears of Excise revenue for the year under report :—

District.	Demand.	Extra duty.	Collection.	Arrears.
Baroda	5,63,479	52,612	6,12,525	3,566
Kadi	1,64,053	17,058	1,81,061	50
Naosari	12,79,307	99,997	13,45,117	34,187
Amreli	16,134	...	15,884	250
Total ...	20,22,973	1,69,667	21,54,587	38,053

Reasons for the increase in collection.

35. The collections during the year are greater than last year by Rs. 80,906 and as stated above are attributable partly to the increase in duty and partly to realizations of the arrears of the past years. The arrears as compared with the last year have been greatly reduced, *viz.*, from Rs. 1,56,803 to Rs. 38,053, which is satisfactory.

Number of shops.

36. The following comparative statement gives the number of liquor and toddy shops in the four Districts :—

District.	Liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor shops.		Total.	
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Baroda ...	213	206	3	5	7	10	223	221
Kadi ...	221	230	...	...	2	5	223	235
Navsari...	368	341	353	365	7	8	728	714
Amreli ...	53	28	1	2	...	...	54	30
Total ...	855	805	357	372	16	23	1,228	1,200

On the whole, there is a decrease of 28 shops in the Raj. In Amreli the sanctioned number of shops is 48 but the Izardar has opened only 28 shops. An increase of 9 liquor shops in Kadi District is due to the re-arrangement of shops in the new system.

Offences.

37. The following statement shows the number of offences detected and the number of convictions and acquittals :—

District.	Offences.	Results.		Remarks.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Baroda	108	92	16	
Kadi	18	15	3	
Naosari	126	121	5	
Amreli	4	2	2	
Total ...	256	230	26	
1914-15.	228	195	27	6 pending.

The number of detections and convictions in Baroda, Naosari and Amreli Districts is greater than in the preceding year. The Kadi District shows an increase in the number of convictions. Thus the percentage of convictions to cases tried throughout all the districts is ·90 against 85·5 in the previous year which proves that the Excise staff have shown greater activity and efficiency in the exercise of their control during the year.

J.—Opium.

Sources of Opium revenue.

38. The sources of Opium revenue are :—

(a) Profits on Opium issued to farmers and licensed vendors for local consumption.

(b) Fees for licenses for retail sale and miscellaneous receipts.

39. The manufacture of opium is the State monopoly on the Bengal system. During the year, an important change was also made in the opium arrangements in force. The issue rate from the depots was raised from Rs. 13–8–0 to Rs. 16 per seer and the system of licensing opium shops to selected shop–keepers on a uniform scale of license fee to be recovered at the time of issue, was introduced in all the four Districts with effect from 1st April 1916.

State monopoly of manufacturing opium.

40. During the year, poppy was cultivated only in Sidhpur and Kheralu Talukas of the Kadi District, as the export of opium to China was stopped. Thus the poppy cultivation has largely been curtailed.

Poppy cultivation.

41. Licensed cultivators are bound to sell all juice to the State at the rate fixed previous to issuing the licenses. The maximum rate for the best juice for the year was fixed at Rs. 4 per seer of 40 tolas. In the preceding year the rate given was Rs. 3–8–0.

Maximum rate for the purchase of opium juice.

42. The following table shows the quantity of opium sent to the local depots and sold in China and to the British Government :—

Opium sent to local depots and sold to China and to British Government.

YEAR.	Opium sent to local depots for consumption in the State in lbs.	Opium sold to British Government in lbs.	Opium sold in China in lbs.
1914–15.	29,540	14,581	7,000
1915–16.	23,940	...	12,381

As stated in the last year's report, the quantity sent to depots is dependent on the expected consumption in the State, as also on the balance in the depots at the time of requisition.

Sale of opium in the State.

43. The financial results of the sale of opium within the State are shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	Cost of production in Rupees.	Amount realised from licensed Vendors in Rupees.	Profit to the State in Rupees.
1914–15.	1,80.979	4,19,219	2,38,240
1915–16.	1,49,925	3,68,606	2,18,681

The decrease of Rs. 19,559 in the opium revenue is accounted for by a smaller consumption of opium during the year.

Sale of opium in China.

44. The following table will show the results of the sale of opium in China :—

YEAR.	Cost price including Railway freight, &c.	Transit duty.	Total cost.	Sale proceeds.	Profit to the State.
1914–15.	40,042	30,000	70,042	4,24,350	3,54,308
1915–16.	86,251	54,600	1,40,851	12,59,224	11,18,373

The above figures show the income from the sale of opium chests shipped to China in 1911–12. The export of opium to China is prohibited by the British Government and consequently no more chests were sent.

K.—Customs and Port Dues.

Revenue of Customs.

45. The following statement gives the revenue obtained from :—

(a) customs duties at Chandod and Excise duty on cotton goods in the Baroda District,

(b) from the Sea Customs and Port dues as well as Land Customs at the inland *Nakas* in the Amreli District, and

(c) from Armar Cess, *i.e.*, dues on wharfage in the Naosari District, for the two years :—

DISTRICT.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Baroda ...	42,912	45,725
Kadi	...	...
Naosari ...	5,714	6,433
Amreli ...	45,243	44,105
TOTAL ...	93,869	96,563

Reasons for increase in revenue.

46. The increase in the Baroda District is due to more cotton goods turned out in the Mills in the Baroda City during the year. The term of the old Tariff schedules in the Okhamandal Mahal of the Amreli District having expired, the same was revised with effect from December 1915 for a period of three years. Amreli Division shows a decrease due to the scarcity of rain as well as to the dislocation of trade owing to the continuance of the War.

Port dues.

47. The Port dues remained the same as in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 719 in the Naosari Division is due to a greater number of crafts arriving at the Ports of Naosari and Billimora than in the preceding year.

L.—Salt.

48. Salt arrangements for Baroda, Kadi and Naosari Districts remained the same as in the previous year.

Arrangement regarding salt.

49. The amount realised from the manufacture of natural salt in the Okhamandal and Kodinar Talukas was, during the year under report, Rs. 747 against Rs. 844 in the previous year. This is owing to the production of salt on a smaller area. Valuable salt resources in Okhamandal and Kodinar are being wasted owing to prohibition on the export of salt to any outside port in India.

Salt revenue.

M.—Stamps.

50. As usual, the Accountant-General was in charge of the supply and sale of stamps, while supervision over the arrangement and the general working of the Stamp Act rested with the Joint Sar Subha.

Constitution.

51. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps during the year under report and the year preceding is shown in the following table :—

Revenue.

ITEMS.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Court fee	3,26,662-11- 0	3,00,121- 6- 3
Documentary	2,81,576- 4- 3	2,91,224-12- 5
Special levies	7,864- 5- 3	6,687- 9- 4
Miscellaneous receipts ...	14,285-15- 4	10,858- 0-10
TOTAL ...	6,30,389- 3-10	6,08,891-12-10

The decrease in the receipt of revenue is probably due to a smaller number of suits filed in the Judicial Courts.

52. The following statement will show the expenditure incurred under the head of "Stamps" :—

Expenditure.

Years.	Rs. a. p.
1914–15	43,292- 1-11
1915-16	43,348- 3-11

53. The Inspector of Registration inspected 14 Stamp Depots, 11 Stamp-vendors' Daftars and 27 public offices in order to see that Stamp revenue was being properly safe-guarded.

Inspection.

54. The Department referred 10 cases to the Varisht Court for decision during the year, while there were 10 cases pending decision by that court at the close of the previous year. Of the total number 20, 8 cases were decided by that court, 2 being cases referred during the year and the remaining 6 pending from the last year's file. Out of the 8 cases decided, the Varisht Court agreed with the Department in 5, while differed in 3.

Cases referred to Varisht Court.

The number of cases pending decision by the Varisht Court at the close of the year was 12.

N.—Barkhali.

55. Mr. V. Y. Vanikar, M.A., worked as Sar Subah in charge of this branch from 22nd May 1915, till 4th May 1916 and Mr. G. R. Nimbalker, B.A., during the rest of the year. Mr. R. K. Jadhav continued as Barkhali Assistant throughout the year.

Personnel.

56. The temporary establishment for arranging records finished the index work of Vatan files of Kadi Prant and that of ten Talukas of Baroda Prant. In Naosari Prant, 1,306 stray Vatan papers and in Amreli Prant 174 stray Vatan papers pertaining to Desais, Mujumdars, &c., have been arranged and filed according to rules; and similar work connected with Baroda and Kadi is now undertaken. The arranging and indexing of Vatan papers is peculiarly laborious owing to the torn and confused condition of the old documents and consequently takes up more time than ordinary records.

Work done by the temporary Record establishment.

57. Revised Barkhali Patraks of 187 villages against 104 in the last year were prepared as shown below:—

Revision of Barkhali Patraks.

DIVISION.	Taluka.	No. of villages.
Baroda ...	Karjan ...	37
Do. ...	Saoli ...	32
Do. ...	Baroda ...	9
Naosari ..	Mahuva ...	65
Kadi ...	Sidhpur ...	44
	TOTAL ...	187

58. The Special Mobadla Party completed the work of the whole of the Kadi Taluka during the year. Barkhali land measuring Bs. 656 assessed at Rs, 1,043 was resumed in the year, against Bs. 786 assessed at Rs. 1,347 during the previous year. The working of the party resulted in an income of Rs. 5,682 as under:—

Work done by the Special Mobadla Party.

ITEMS.	Income, Rs.
Stamp	118- 0- 0
Fines for laches	1,488- 0- 0
Full assessment of one year ...	874- 0- 0
Past arrears	3,202- 0- 0
TOTAL ...	5,682- 0- 0

Village cases.

59. Orders regarding 6 Inami villages were passed by the Huzur and regarding one village by the Department under its own powers; and one village case was decided in appeal by the Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat. Fifteen miscellaneous Tippans were submitted, on 11 of which orders were received—5 by the Huzur and 6 by the Council. Of the 8 village cases dealt with, one was entirely resumed, one partially resumed, 6 continued with settlement and Vadharo. Rs. 200 have been continued in lieu of resumed villages as a maintenance allowance to the holders for life.

Cash work.

60. In the Cash Branch, 167 claims were disposed of. The amount claimed was Rs. 78,780, out of which Rs. 43,073 were continued and Rs. 35,707 disallowed. Last year's claims were 209 and the amounts claimed and continued were respectively Rs. 77,167 and Rs. 55,712. Allowances of the value of Rs. 233 were purchased for Rs. 1,866 giving an average of 8 times on the amount purchased. Last year's figures were Rs. 559 and Rs. 6,527 respectively.

Non-guaranteed Giras work.

61. In the Non-guaranteed Giras Branch, 11 claims came up for disposal. The amount claimed was Rs. 596, out of which Rs. 532 were continued and Rs. 64

disallowed. Giras of the value of Rs. 63-8 was purchased for Rs. 1,130-8, thus giving an average of 17 times on the amount purchased. Last year's claims were 14 and the amounts claimed and purchased were Rs. 805 and 670 respectively.

Vatan work.

62. In the Vatan Branch, 5 claims were disposed of during the year. Of these, 2 were original, 2 succession and 1 miscellaneous. The amount claimed was Rs. 2,699, of which Rs. 509 were continued and Rs. 2,190 disallowed. Three Vatans were made Khalsa, in one of which maintenance allowance was granted. One Vatan was continued with eight annas service. Last year's claims were 14 and the amounts continued and discontinued were Rs. 2,331 and Rs. 427 respectively.

Sanad work.

63. Only 11 Sanads—2 of the first class and 9 of the second class—were issued during the year, of which 2 Sanads were issued on application by the holders, who had lost the original ones.

Arrears and refunds.

64. Rs. 65 were refunded and Barkhali arrears amounting to Rs. 27 were written off. Last year's figures were Rs. 320 and Rs. 1,761 respectively.

Settlement of Barkhali land.

65. Five original Settlement orders were passed, one about Giras land measuring Bs. 2 assessed at Rs. 11, being transferred by sale, and 4 about Nakri land, measuring Bs. 52, assessed at Rs. 421. Owing to non-adjudication of a boundary dispute Bs. 1,737 still remain to be settled. Excluding Petlad and Kadeem lands, 50 claims about Barkhali lands already settled were disposed of. In 31 of the claims, Bs. 1,910 assessed at Rs. 1,650 were resumed and in 19 Bs. 91 assessed at Rs. 156 were continued as Barkhali.

In Petlad, out of 44 claims about Barkhali land already settled, previous orders were upheld in 7 and upset in 37. 101 claims about Kadeem lands already settled came up for disposal, 31 of which were disposed of. Out of the 21 petitions of the Girassias of Manjusar (9 of the last year and 12 of this year), only one is awaiting final disposal. 18 Barkhali Patraks of Inami villages were prepared. This year's figures as compared with those of the last year stand as under :—

Items.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1. Original settlement orders.	12	5
2. Review claims about Barkhali lands	43	50
3. Review claims in Petlad ...	47	44
4. Review claims about Kadeem lands	171	122

66. 177 Barkhali land succession cases were disposed of during the year, against 107 in the last year. Rs. 741 were levied as fines for laches, against Rs. 438 in the last year. Bs. 356 assessed at Rs. 315 were purchased for Rs. 4,853 giving an average of 15 times on the loss to Government.

Barkhali land succession and purchase of land.

67. Ten loans amounting to Rs. 92,875 were advanced as shown under :—

Loan work.

	Name.	Amount, Rs.
1.	Khakhi Jankidas	5,000
2.	Mr. Limbajirao Dattajirao	5,000
3.	" Madhavrao Narayanrao Munshi	6,000
4.	Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad	9,000
5.	Mr. Bapumiya Balamiya Mane	500
6.	Nawab Mir Mainuddin Huseinkhan	4,000
7.	Mr. Ganesh Balvant Ambegaoker	10,000
8.	Shrimant Himmat Bahadur Anandrao Gaekwad.	47,300
9.	Mir Sadruddin Nawab Saheb	5,775
10.	Mr. Ramchandrabuva Pralhadbuva Budhpachegaoker	300
	Total ...	92,875

The balance due to Government at the end of July 1916 from 37 loans amounted to Rs. 5,83,260 and the recovery during the year was Rs. 94,505. Last year's figures were 35 loans, balance, Rs. 5,59,487 and the recovery, Rs. 97,334.

Appeals to Huzur.

68. 46 appeals were preferred to the Huzur, against the decision of the Department. Of these, 13 were rejected, 8 upheld, 6 remanded to the Department for revision and the remaining 19 are still pending. Last year's figures were 29 rejected, 5 upheld, 1 removed from the file, 2 modified and 6 remanded to the Department for revision.

Expenditure.

69. The expenditure on the Barkhali Branch during the year was Rs. 20,069.

Shilledari work.

70. An important addition was made in the Branch by the transfer of the Shilledari work from the Military Department under the Orders of the Huzur. Seven succession cases came up for disposal. The amount claimed was Rs. 250, of which Rs. 73 were continued and Rs. 177 disallowed. 5 Assamis were resumed and claimants posted as Swars in the Huzurat Paga : in one case a pension of Rs. 6 p.m. was allowed and one was continued in full by the Huzur.

71. The work done by the Subas, the Naib Subas, the Vahiwatdars and the Mahalkaris was as shown below :—

Work of the District Revenue Officials.

Divisions.	Cash.			Watan.			Cash Giras (Non-guaranteed).		
	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No. of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.	No of claims.	Amount claimed.	Amount continued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda ...	20	619	522	...	...	...	5	165	137
Kadi ...	8	3,207	128	...	...	...	1	31	8
Naosari ...	3	86	12	1	189	189	7	1,697	1,697
Amreli ...	4	107	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	4,019	759	1	189	189	13	1,893	1,842

Settlement of Barkhali Land.

Divisions.	Total No. of claims.			Rejected.			Resumed.		
	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.	No. of claims.	Bighas.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda ...	219	767	2,160	20	74	288	199	693	1,872
Kadi ...	82	627	896	79	605	848	3	22	48
Naosari ...	10	157	379	2	5	19	8	152	360
Amreli ...	5	107	97	3	18	38	2	89	59
Total ...	316	1,658	3,532	104	702	1,193	212	956	2,339

Barkhali Land Succession.

Divisions.	No. of claims.	Land purchased.		Lump sum given.
		Bighas.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda.	2,295	...	...	...
Kadi.	3	118	136	1,660
Naosari.	285	...	...	...
Amreli.	53	...	...	...
Total ...	2,636	118	136	1,660

Inspection.

72. Mehsana and Padra Mahals and the Naosari Subah Office were inspected during the year.

Favour shown by His Highness.

73. His Highness was graciously pleased to order that, (1) The Shiledars whose salary per month was below Rs. 32, should be paid Rs. 32-8-1, and that (2) the widows of Shiledars who were getting maintenance allowance of below Rs. 5 per month should all be paid Rs. 5 p.m. This raised the annual expenditure by Rs. 4,063. Similarly, the Huzur ordered a refund of the sum over and above ten annas to Vatandars from whom full service was charged till now. These gracious orders were much appreciated.

O.—Survey and Settlement.

Personnel.

74. Mr. K. B. Jadhav was in charge of the Department throughout the year, except during his short leave when his Senior Assistant was in charge.

75. The post of the Mapni Sar Kamdar was held by Mr. L. G. Ghanekar since the beginning of the year till the time of his deputation on Famine work as Assistant on 18th of September 1915. In December 1916, the separate post of Mapni Sar Kamdar was abolished and the Prat Sar Kamdar, Mr. R. N. Ambegaokar, combined with his own duties those of the Mapni Sar Kamdar. Mr. K. V. Uplap, B.A., LL.B., was in charge of the Jamabandi Office.

Assistants in charge.

76. Work of the Department may be divided under the following heads :—

Division of work.

1. Survey operations.
2. Classing Operations.
3. Jamabandi and Records.
4. City Survey and Inquiry.

Survey Operations.

77. There were four Survey Parties, "A", "B", "C" and "D" for Field work and one for City Survey. Revision Survey Operations have nearly come to an end. Songad, Vyara, Okhamandal, Petlad, Bhadran and Bhimkatta are the only Mahals where the work is not yet commenced, as the term of the Original Settlement has not expired.

Parties maintained.

78. As the measurement of the guaranteed Giras and Wanta lands was undertaken, two Parties—C and D with full strength—were lent to the Giras Branch from 1st September 1915.

Parties sent to Giras Department.

79. Of the remaining two Parties, "A" Party did the Barsat Tapasani work of the villages of Chanasma, Kadi, Kalol and Vijapur Talukas and miscellaneous work in the

Work of "A" Party.

Talukas of Kheralu, Pattan, Waghodia, Savli and Velachha. It also did work of splitting up survey numbers in Baroda, Savli, Kamrej and Petlad.

80. The "B" Party did the Tapasani work of 49 villages of Vijapur, 8 of Kalol and the Durusti Tumar work relating to these villages. It also did the tracing work of the outline survey maps and some of the Pucca Ticcas of Petlad Taluka. It did measuring work of 6 and Revision Bandh Pahani of 2 Ankadia Villages of Vijapur Taluka. It split up survey numbers of Umrath in the Naosari Taluka and did Tumari Field Work of Pattan, Visnagar and Kheralu Talukas.

Work of "B" Party.

81. The work of this year cannot be compared with that of the previous year, as there was not much field work to be done and the number of men doing the work was nearly half. It may, however, be remarked that the work turned out was satisfactory.

Comparison of work.

Classing Operations.

82. The "E" Party did classing field work of Vijapur Taluka. It was found in April that the work of the Taluka could not be finished and so four classers from the Special Half Party were deputed to help this Party. It completed the work of all the villages except of Rangpur which had to be left unfinished as the rains set in earlier. It also did Tapasani and the work of preparing Registers of 81 villages of Mehsana and 16 of Kadi.

Work of "E" Party.

83. The "F" Party did classing field work of 83 villages of Kalol Taluka and Barsat Tapasani work of 33 villages of Visnagar and 22 of Kadi and 12 of Kheralu Taluka. It also prepared a Register of these villages.

Work of "F" Party.

The Tapasani Work of Kadi Taluka was left in arrears, as the work of Visnagar being of an urgent nature was first taken in hand.

84. The testing work of all the villages of the Vijapur Taluka could not be completed during the year. The number of classers was larger than usual and hence the out-turn was greater. Besides, all the Daftars were not received in time from the Measuring Party. They were received late in the season. In addition to this, there was the work of Udafa (stray) villages which took up more time in travelling.

Testing work.

City Survey Work.

85. This party was not entrusted with the work of any new Kasba, but did miscellaneous work at the Head Quarters.

Work done.

It did Tapasani work of Amreli Kasba, Najar Tapasani of Baroda City and City Survey work of the property belonging to Shri Bechraji Mata.

The numbers measured were 450 and those of Najar Tapasani 14.927 in addition to some miscellaneous work of Visnagar, Vadnagar, Petlad and Dabhoi.

The inquiry work of Baroda was completed long ago but Najar Tapasani work had to be undertaken owing to lack of strict supervision by the City Municipality which resulted in a number of encroachments on Government land by the people; another reason was that the maps were not corrected in the light of the changes effected by the acquisition of land by the City Improvement Trust for widening the roads.

City Inquiry Work.

86. There are 5 parties for this work.

Work done.

Party No. 1 was doing miscellaneous work at the Head Quarters.

Parties Nos. II, III, IV and V were doing Inquiry workat Pattan till the end of February. After that, numbers II, III and IV were sent to Vadnagar, Visnagar and Amreli respectively and No. V was detained at Visnagar to complete some unfinished work.

Total number of decisions passed during the year was 6,662 as against 15,552 of the previous year.

The out-turn is less than the previous year, as the Parties were, to a great extent, occupied with miscellaneous work.

Income from Sanad fees, etc.

87. The following statement shows the amount of Sanad Fees, etc., recovered in different Kasbas where the City Survey operations were in progress :—

KASBAS.	Sanads sent to Sudhrai Department.	Fees recovered by the Sudhrai Department till the end of July 1916.	Fine.	TOTAL.
Baroda.	125	2,832-0-0	664-0-0	3,496-0-0
Dabhoi.	227	7,648-0-0	283-0-0	7,931-0-0
Petlad.	17	1,105-0-0	211-0-0	1,416-0-0
Padra.	72	285-0-0	61-0-0	346-0-0
Naosari.	...	...	...	...
Sidhpur.	918	3,810-0-0	229-0-0	4,039-0-0
Pattan.	10,414	14,171-0-0	200-0-0	14,371-0-0
TOTAL ...	11,773	29,851-0-0	1,748-0-0	31,599-0-0

City Appeals.

Appeals on file.

88. The appeals pending at the end of the previous year were 91, and during the year under report 326 new appeals were received, making in all 417.

Disposal of appeals.

89. Of these, 325 were disposed of leaving a balance of 92. Of the appeals disposed of, the decisions of the Kamdars were in 127 cases confirmed, in 172 reversed, and in 26 modified.

Jamabandi.

Charge of the Office.

90. The charge of the Office was with Mr. K. V. Uplap throughout the year except when he was on short leave.

Preparation of statements.

91. Necessary statements in English to accompany Settlement Reports for the Talukas of Kheralu, Visnagar and Mehsana were prepared.

Settlement Reports sanctioned.

92. During the year, the Original Settlement Reports for Vijapur and Umarpada Peta Mahals were sanctioned on 30-12-15. Some individual villages numbering 8 were also brought under settlement.

Owing to famine conditions prevailing in the Kadi Prant, the introduction of Revision Settlement of Pattan and Harij had to be postponed under orders of Government.

Jamabandi.

93. Jamabandi was made of 101 villages of Baroda, 69 of Mahuwa and of 5 Udafa villages, *viz.*, Lotna, Manekpur, Diwalipur, Ramodardi and Gerita.

94. Temporary establishment at the cost of Rs. 2,507 was engaged to prepare various statements in connection with the settlement work.

Temporary establishment.

Record.

95. The permanent staff of the Record Branch was found insufficient to cope with the work and a sanction was obtained for an additional establishment for a period of one year.

Additional establishment for Durusti work.

96. During the year, Maps of 149 villages were prepared as compared with 352 villages for the last year.

Preparation of Maps.

Expenditure.

97. Total expenditure was Rs. 2,24,147 as compared with Rs. 2,54,555 for the last year.

Expenses.

The decrease of Rs. 30,408 is mostly due to the reduction of Mapni Sar Kamdar's Office, Special Assistant and Probationers.

P.—Giras.

98. The Department was under the control of Mr. G. R. Nimbalker till the 4th May 1916 and of Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai for the rest of the year. Mr. G. H. Limaye has been taken up in the Department for the special work of holding Alienation Inquiry in the guaranteed holdings of Mahi-Kantha Tributary Girassias. Messrs. V. A. Mehd and A. K. Patel held the posts of Giras Assistant and Sub-Assistant respectively, the former working in addition as Alienation Inquiry Officer for the Baroda District, and the latter as the Giras Representative in the Residency Giras Court.

Personnel.

99. As mentioned in last year's report, Revenue Survey of Guaranteed Wanta and Giras lands has been undertaken as a preliminary step to the making of an Alienation Inquiry. Two Survey Parties have been detailed for this work from 1st December 1915.

Revenue Survey of Guaranteed Wanta.

The work done by these parties is as under :—

DISTRICT.	Bighas surveyed.	Bighas classified.	Papers revised relating to Nos. of land.
Baroda.	20,471	12,233	6,910
Kadi.	28,913	11,288	2,989

100. Besides the four applications mentioned in the last report, 9 other Tributaries have applied for Alienation Enquiry in their Wantas and Giras lands. They comprise all the principal tributaries under the direct administration of His Highness' Government. The work was commenced in February 1916 and out of 18,400 Bighas requiring enquiry in Baroda, 1,704, making up 227 holdings, were enquired into and decisions were passed with reference to 55 holdings. In the Kadi District, out of 28,143 bighas requiring enquiry, 1,391 holdings consisting of 4,793 bighas were enquired into and decisions were passed relating to 42 holdings.

Alienation Enquiry.

101. The Memorial made by the guaranteed Girassias to the Government of India against the imposition of Local cess on their Wanta and Giras lands was not finally disposed of till the end of the year. A memo refuting the allegations of the Girassias and showing by facts and figures the incorrect assumptions on which they are based has been submitted. The Guaranteed Girassias' Memorial has since been rejected by the Government of India.

Memorial of the Girassias to the Government of India against Local cess.

102. Another important matter about which correspondence is going on with the Residency is the levy of Nazarana in case of succession to the estate of Mandwa in Rewa-Kantha Agency.

Levy of Nazarana in case of succession to the estate of Mandwa.

103. The Department had principally the following kind of work to do during the year :—

Scope and nature of work.

(1) Inquiries into and passing decisions in

(*a*) Succession cases;

(*b*) Miscellaneous claims.

(2) Correspondence with the Residency and other Departments of the State and with the Girassias.

(3) Buying up for a lump sum guaranteed land and cash Haks or substitution of the former by an annual cash Hak.

(4) Execution of the decisions of the Residency and the State Giras Courts and inspection of the work of Taluka Cutcherries, &c.

(5) Conducting appeals in the Residency.

104. The following table will show the work done in the year under the first head of the last paragraph :—

Work done under the first head of last para.

NATURE OF CASES.	Balance at the end of last year.	New cases filed during the year.	TOTAL.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of pending cases at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Succession cases.	19	67	86	71	15
Miscellaneous.	3	59	62	53	9

Miscellaneous suits are generally heard on the spot when the Giras Assistant moves in the District for inspection of Taluka Cutcherries.

Residency correspondence.

105. There were altogether 143 Residency references during the year, out of which 141 were disposed of, and 2 remained pending.

Purchase, commutation, etc., of Guaranteed Giras lands and cash Haks.

106. The Wanta of Anjesar belonging to the Thakore of Bhaderwa consisting of about 200 Bs. has been commuted for an annual Kothli Santh of Rs. 389-6-10, while Bs. 12–3 have been purchased for a lump sum of Rs. 680–10–0 and Bs. 12–12–0 acquired for public purposes. On account of private sales, 76–2 Bighas of land have been divested of their guarantees during the year under report. A Kothli Santh Hak of Rs. 100–10–10 has also been purchased this year for Rs. 2,013–8–8.

Cash Haks of the total value of Rs. 45–6–9 have been struck off this year with the concurrence of the Residency under the provision of Kapat Rules.

Inspection of Taluka Offices and Localities.

107. The Giras Assistant visited 11 Taluka Offices during the year. Besides these, he visited five places for local inquiries and inspection of Survey work.

Result of the appeals.

108. The result of appeals heard by the Giras Adhikari is as follows :—

Balance at the end of the last year.	Fresh appeals received during the year.	Total.	No. of appeals in which the decisions of the lower court were confirmed.	No. of appeals in which the decisions of the lower court were reversed.	No. of appeals in which orders were revised or modified.	No. of appeals amicably settled.	Remanded.	No. of appeals withdrawn.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	15	35	23	6	0	0	2	0	4

Besides appeals, 3 revision applications have been disposed of during the year.

Residency appeals.

109. The result of the appeals heard by the Residency is as follows :—

HEADS UNDER WHICH THE DECISIONS FALL.	During the year 1914-15.	During the year 1915-16.
Decisions of the Giras Adhikari confirmed.	16	11
" " reversed.	...	1
" " modified.	1	3
Appeals withdrawn	4	1
TOTAL	21	16

The result of the Residency appeals is also satisfactory. Out of the 16 appeals decided by the Resident,

13 appeals involved Government interest, while 3 were purely between private persons ; out of the 13 appeals involving Government interest, 4 were for Guarantee to a large amount of land (about Bs. 1,550) and refund of assessment (about Rs. 25,000) levied on them. One of these 4, was withdrawn by the party at the last moment and the decisions of the Giras Adhikari in the remaining 3 refusing Guarantee were confirmed. Of the remaining 9 appeals against Government, 2 were for Guarantee to village sites. Guarantee has been refused in one case while in the other, the claim has been partially allowed and the decisions of the Giras Adhikari modified to that extent. Two of the appeals involving Government interest were against levy of fines by local Revenue Authorities from Wanta tenants for encroaching upon Government lands. In both of them, the Giras Adhikari's decisions have been confirmed. The remaining 5 appeals involving Government interest were not very important. However, in 3 of them the decisions of the Giras Adhikari have been upheld and in 2 slightly modified. As revision has been asked for in case of one of these two, it is still pending. The appeal in which the decision of the Giras Adhikari has been reversed was between private persons.

Estates taken into and released from management.

110. During the year, the estate of Dabha in Mahi Kantha has been added to those under management, while those of Valasana and Rampura have been released.

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

General.

1. The Administration Report for the last year reviewed in detail the development of Local Self-Governing Bodies during the last decade fostered under the care of His Highness' Government. A short account of the work done by the several Self-Governing Bodies is given below.

Though these bodies are self-governing, they are responsible for the proper conduct of affairs to the Sar Subha, who as Head of the Department, supervises their working.

A.—Local Boards.

No. of Local and Village Boards.

2. The number of District and Taluka Boards was the same as in the preceding year. There are four District Boards, and thirty-eight Taluka Boards. The following statement shows the number of Village Boards in each of the four Districts :—

District.	No. of Village Boards.	
	1915-16.	1914-15.
Baroda.	699	686
Kadi.	883	883
Naosari.	476	476
Amreli.	242	242
Total ...	2,300	2,287

* The increase of 13 is due to the formation of new Village Boards in the Inami Villages in the Baroda District.

3. The constitution of the Boards remained the same as in the preceding year. The Subas were Presidents of the District Boards and the Naib Subas presided over the Taluka Boards, while the Village Patels over the Village Boards. The following table shows the number and average attendance of members at the Meetings of the District and Taluka Boards:—

Constitution.

District.	Members.				Average Attendance.		
	Elected.	Nominated.		Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.
		Official.	Non-official.				
Baroda.	110	56	66	232	33	87	120
Kadi.	131	68	76	275	34	90	124
Naosari.	75	39	45	159	30	52	82
Amreli.	52	32	27	111	19	34	53
Total ...	368	195	214	777	116	263	379

The number of members is 777 as against 775 during the preceding year. The increase of two is due to the appointment of the Veterinary Surgeon as an official member, and addition of one elected member in the Amreli District.

4. The following table shows the annual income of the Local Boards during the last two years:—

Income.

HEADS OF INCOME.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Local Cess (including last year's balances)	7,71,202	8,18,321
Contribution from Government for public Libraries and Chowras ...	52,518	25,128
Contribution from private individuals.	20,357	16,012
Miscellaneous	17,342	15,560
Proceeds from ferry boats	54	63
Rent of Dharamshalas	82	57
Recovery of advances and outstanding balances	43,394	19,957
Reserve Fund	56,960	...
TOTAL ...	9,61,909	8,95,098

5. The following statement shows the expenditure under various heads, incurred by the Local Boards, during the last two years:—

Expenditure.

ITEMS.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Administration	65,460	63,534
Civil works	4,26,700	3,76,468
Education	2,61,417	2,68,521
Medical and Vaccination	20,283	19,743
Sanitation and other works of public convenience.	13,118	6,962
Advances	56,806	28,036
Contribution from Local Cess to Municipalities and Vishistha Panchayats.	8,517	9,897
Miscellaneous	36,206	40,282
Refund from last year's savings ...	...	230
Expenditure from last year's balances.	5,137	...
Distribution of Local Cess to Village Boards for Civil Works	...	3,890
TOTAL ...	8,93,644	8,17,593

The increase under the head of Administration is chiefly due to purchase of ferry boats, rollers, etc., in the Naosari District. The increase under the head of Civil works is due to greater expenditure on roads in the Baroda District and the opening of relief works and works for the provision of drinking water in the Kadi District. The increase under the head of Sanitation and other works of public convenience is due to the appointment of a nurse in the Baroda District to render aid in labour cases, to the free distribution of quinine in malarial areas, and to the greater allotments made towards library buildings in the Amreli District. The increase under the head of advances is due to greater amounts advanced by Boards during the year.

Charges under the different heads of Civil works.

6. The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of Civil works incurred during the year with those of the preceding year :—

ITEMS.	1915-16.	1914-15.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
COMMUNICATIONS :—		
(a) Original	48,030-11-10	31,142- 1- 7
(b) Repairs	29,671-11- 9	39,435-15-10
Total ...	77,702- 7- 7	70,578- 1- 5
CIVIL BUILDINGS :—		
(a) Chowras.—		
Original	40,222- 8- 2	18,998- 4-11
Repairs	32,554-15- 7	45,009-12- 0
Total ...	72,777- 7- 9	64,008- 0-11
(b) Dharamashalas... ...	9,412- 2- 4	156-13- 0
(c) Tile-turning and supervision	6,820- 2- 1	5,482- 6- 9
Total ...	89,009-12- 2	69,647- 4-8
WATER-SUPPLY :—		
(a) Wells.—		
Original	91,220- 2- 7	82,493-14- 9
Repairs	60,484- 3- 8	70,157- 1- 9
Total ...	1,51,704- 6- 3	1,52,651- 0- 6
(b) Tanks.—		
Original	4,161- 6- 6	7,382-10-11
Repairs	60,144-13- 9	42,712- 4- 9
Total ...	64,306- 4- 3	50,094-15- 8
(c) Cattle troughs.—		
Original	7,414- 2- 9	4,880- 1- 9
Repairs	5,104-10- 2	641- 9- 5
Total ...	12,518-12-11	5,521-11- 2
Total (a), (b)+(c) ...	2,28,529- 7- 5	2,08,267-11- 4
OTHER WORKS :—		
Original	7,223- 8- 9	16,571-11- 2
Repairs	1,001-14- 0	814-13- 9
Total ...	8,225- 6- 9	17,386- 8-11
Civil works with the Agency of Village Boards	3,328-15- 9	3,873- 4- 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,06,796- 1- 8	3,69,752-14-10

The above statement shows that a large amount was spent on roads, wells, tanks and Civil buildings.

Judicial work done by the Village Boards.

7. The Judicial work done by the Village Boards invested with powers by selection continued to give satisfaction as detailed in para 40, Chapter II, *supra.*

B.—Vishistha Panchayats.

No. of Vishistha Panchayats.

8. The Vishistha Panchayats, which combine the functions of Village Boards with some of those of the Municipalities, rose from 29 to 31 in the year under report, owing to the formation of a new Board at Dharmaj and the splitting up of the Sankheda-Bahadarpur Vishistha Panchayat into the separate ones for the two villages. Thus there were 12 Vishistha Panchayats in the Baroda District, 10 in the Kadi, 4 in the Navsari and 5 in the Amreli District.

Constitution.

9. The constitution of the Vishistha Panchayats remained unchanged. The number of meetings held by the Vishistha Panchayats ranged from 3 to 25.

Income.

10. The following table shows the annual income of the Vishistha Panchayats during the last two years :—

Heads of Income.	1915–16.	1914–15.
1. Grants by Government	26,356	19,498
2. Municipal rates and taxes—		
(a) House-tax	28.071	26,377
(b) Octroi	48,576	48,729
(c) Toll	3,768	2.658
(d) Water-Cess	13,779	14,361
(e) Other taxes	3,355	3.748
Total ...	97,549	95,873
3. Other sources of income.—		
(a) Rent of Gamthan land ...	44	113
(b) Sale of Manure	155	355
(c) Receipts from Markets and Slaughter-houses	729	770
(d) Miscellaneous	3,392	5.720
Total ...	4.320	6.958
4. Contribution from Local cess ...	7 203	8,647
Grand Total ...	1,39.272	1,30,976

The increase in income is due to larger grants from Government, the formation of two new Vishistha Panchayats, and the revision of scale of house-tax by a few of these institutions in the Baroda District.

Expenditure.

11. The total expenditure during the last two years is shown below:—

Heads of expenditure.	1915-16.	1914-15.
1. Administration	12,349	11,784
2. Public Safety. (Lighting and protection from fire)	19,115	16,899
3. Public Health and convenience. (Conservancy, public works, watering roads, &c.)	99,552	93,751
Total ...	1,31,016	1,22,434

The increase under the heads of Public Safety and Public Health shows that the Vishistha Panchayats are taking greater interest in these matters; while that under the head of administration is slight and calls for no remarks.

Inspection.

12. The work of the Vishistha Panchayats was inspected by the Subas, the Naib Subas, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Accounts Department.

General remarks.

13. All the bodies are authorised, under the Village Panchayat Rules, to hear and dispose of petty Civil and Criminal cases, and the work done by them was fairly satisfactory.

C.—Municipalities.

Number of Municipalities.

14. There were 10 self-governing Municipalities during the year as in the preceding year. The Subas of the Districts concerned were the Presidents of the Patan, Naosari, and Amreli Municipalities, and the Naib Suba of the divisions concerned were the Presidents of those of Visnagar, Sidhpur, Dabhoi, Petlad, Gandevi and Billimora ; while for the Baroda City Municipality, the

Municipal Commissioner continued to be the President and exercised the powers of the Suba in connection with Municipal work.

Constitution.

15. The following table shows the number of meetings held by, and the number of members in, the Municipalities:—

Name of the Municipality.	Number of meetings held.	No. of Members.	
		Elected.	Nominated.
Baroda	25	24	12
Dabhoi	25	10	10
Petlad	29	12	12
Pattan	9	12	12
Sidhpur	7	10	10
Visnagar	10	10	10
Naosari	8	12	12
Gandevi	10	8	8
Billimora	6	8	8
Amreli	11	12	12
Total ...	140	118	106

The total number of meetings held during the previous year was 136.

Total income.

16. The gross income of all the Municipalities was Rs. 6,44,820 as against 6,88,248 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 43,428.

17. The income of the Baroda City Municipality shown in the following table:—

Income of the Baroda City Municipality.

Sources.	1915-16.	1914-15.
1. Grant from Government	90,000	1,50,000
2. Municipal rates and taxes :—		
(a) Octroi	1,81,106	1,90,995
(b) Tax on animals and vehicles ...	8,982	7,979
(c) Toll...	5,876	5,964
(d) Water-Cess	97,291	91,004
(e) Conservancy rates	29,344	26,629
(f) Drainage	5,823	...
(g) Other Sources	35,234	37,031
(h) Miscellaneous	24,041	33,553
Total ...	4,77,697	5,43.155

The decrease under the head of Government Grant is due to its reduction by Government during the year under report. The present War is responsible for the smaller income from Octroi, while the slight decrease under the head of other sources is explained by the fact that the building work in the City was rather less, resulting in a smaller realisation of revenue by way of fines, etc., from the defaulters. The income under the miscellaneous head has fallen owing to the smaller income derived from the sale of old articles, etc., and the fall in the rate of interest for money deposited in the Bank. The decrease under the head of

toll is too small to call for remarks. The increase under the heads of (1) Tax on Animals and Vehicles, and (2) Conservancy rates is due to stricter supervision over the work of collection of Municipal dues. The income under the head of Water-Cess has increased on account of additional water connections and of the recovery of past arrears. The drainage-tax is a fresh source of income and will, it is expected, bring in substantial income as the number of house connections increases.

Income of other Municipalities.

18. The following table shows the income of the other Municipalities :—

Sources.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Municipal rates and taxes (Octroi, Toll, House-tax, Conservancy).	1,34,454	1,20,323
Other Sources	24,866	17,338
Miscellaneous	7,803	7,432
Total ...	1,67,123	1,45,093

The large increase under the head of Municipal rates and taxes is mainly due to the introduction of Octroi duties on a modified scale by the Petlad Municipality and to the recovery of toll by Ijara System (farming) at Dabhoi.

Total expenditure.

19. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities was Rs. 8,15,410 against Rs. 7,83,838, showing an increase of Rs. 31,572.

20. The principal items of expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality are shown below:—

Expenditure of the Baroda City Municipality.

Items.	1915-16.	1914-15.
General administration.	77,014	74,964
Roads	69,095	1,19,841
Other public works.	18,831	28,441
Conservancy ...	1,07,319	94,228
Road-watering ...	39,863	39,955
Lighting	34,257	35,834
Water-works ...	1,99,900	35,025
Other charges ...	31,815	54,577
Drainage	65,874	20
Compensation ...	16,882	20,830
City Improvement Trust.	...	1,13,333
Total ...	6,60,850	6,17,048

The increase under the head of Administration is due to the additional establishment engaged for collecting new drainage cess, while that under the head of Conservancy to greater attention paid to the general sanitation of the City and to the expenditure incurred for stamping out Cholera during the close of the year. The abnormal increase under the head of Water Works and Drainage is accounted for by the fact that bills for works done during the preceding year had to be adjusted during the year under report. With the reduction of Government Grant, the City Municipality ceased to contribute funds to the City Improvement Trust and to maintain a big

suburban road. The decreases under other items are due to ordinary variations in expenditure and call for no special remarks.

Expenditure of other Municipalities.

21. The principal items of expenditure of the other Municipalities are shown below:—

Items.	1915-16.	1914-15.
General Administration	13,131	11,060
Roads and other public works ...	31,006	31,825
Road-watering	7,740	7,449
Conservancy	39,565	39,099
Lighting	20,639	17,578
Other charges	36,791	40,820
Compensation	5,687	18,959
Total ...	1,54,560	1,66,790

The increase under the head of lighting shows that the Municipalities take greater care in this behalf. The decrease under the head of other charges is mainly due to the fact that the Petlad Municipality had in the preceding year to incur the initial expenses for the project of water-works. The decrease under the head of Compensation shows that less amount was spent in acquiring properties for widening roads, etc.

Inspection.

22. The Mofussil Municipalities were inspected by the Revenue Officers, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Accountant-General, and the Local Board Auditor.

General remarks.

23. The Gandevi water-works scheme having been sanctioned in the preceding year, the construction work was commenced during the year under report. The schemes for water-works for Sidhpur, Visnagar, Naosari, Billimora, Petlad, Dabhoi and Amreli are still under consideration.

Lines on which the Local Boards administration can be further developed.

24. The problem of improving the Local Boards Administration continues to engage the serious attention of Government. Year after year, it is more distinctly recognised that the Village Panchayat is the real life-spring of effective local Self-Government; and in order that the whole fabric may be sound and durable, the Gramya Panchayat has to be a living and virile unit. Unless the standard of qualification for admission to the village Local Board is raised, it is difficult to secure the services of intelligent and disinterested members capable of taking a dispassionate view of local affairs. The standard of general intelligence is, no doubt, being gradually raised with the spread of mass education and it is a gratifying spectacle to see villagers bursting forth from their parochial shell and working with broad and liberal views for the public weal on District Boards. It is equally necessary to place some fixed monetary allotments in the hands of Village Panchayats. Without such financial equipment, the Village Panch can not be induced to take more than an academic interest in the improvement works appertaining to their own villages. They have to be given every professional and technical help from the Public Works officials and under their sympathetic guidance and with financial support at their back, they are likely to show more satisfactory practical results. A scheme for the amalgamation of the Local Board and Public Works Overseers and the lower subordinate staff is under consideration and the Panchayats have also been asked to consider the advisability of getting powers of taxation for local objects on the analogy of Municipalities. The

Panchayats are in a position to offer their contribution in the form of manual labour in villages and if they can supplement the Local cess funds and contributions of other local income by levies of petty local taxes and license fees, they can be well furnished with all the necessary funds for works of sanitary improvements and other objects of local interest and advancement.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUSTRIES.

A.—Agriculture.

Personnel.

1. Mr. Madhavrao M. Sitole, B.A., M.R.A.C., continued to work as Director of Agriculture until 3rd July 1916, when he was transferred to the Revenue Department, and Mr. G. V. Gokhale, L.Ag., officiated in his place till the end of the year.

(*a*) EDUCATIVE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

2. *Agricultural Associations* :—There were in all 21 Agricultural Associations against 8 of last year to serve as a medium for introducing improved methods of agriculture and popularising improved implements. They are helped and advised by the Agricultural Inspectors, who carry on their work as Joint Secretaries with private persons. Through their medium the use of $B.T._2$ plough was demonstrated and seeds of ground-nut and cotton were distributed. Some leaflets on green manuring and allied subjects were published. The Associations are still in their infancy, and require the stimulus of official patronage and personal influence of local Officers.

3. *Agricultural Inspectors* :—There were 3 Inspectors and 2 Managers of Co-operative Unions. In addition to their secondary duty of working as Joint Secretaries to Agricultural Associations, they conducted their advisory and educative work in areas which had no such Associations. They also helped in organising Cattle Shows and Co-operative Credit Societies in some Talukas.

4. *Exhibitions and Shows* :—Two Exhibitions and Cattle Shows were held at Padra and Vyara. The cultivators took great interest in these as was apparent from the large number of exhibits sent by them. A

practical demonstration of the work of improved implements such as B.T.₂ Plough, Disc Harrow, Hand-hoe, Leveller, etc., and the improved method of cane-crushing and gul-making (Molasses) on the Poona-Furnace System, was exhibited at both these places.

5. *Publications*:—The quarterly magazine in Gujarati continued to be published and 3,000 copies were freely distributed. It has lately been made more useful by incorporating with it articles on co-operation and cognate subjects contributed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Occasional leaflets on matters pertaining to agriculture were also issued.

6. *Agricultural instruction*:—A Vernacular Class for training the sons of farmers in agriculture was opened at Jagudan Farm; but it did not attract a sufficient number of students and a proposal to increase the amount of scholarships is under the consideration of Government.

7. *Reclamation of ravines*:—The Kotar lands (lands cut up by ravines and water channels) given to cultivators without auction and with special concessions of land assessment are being utilised for growing crops such as cotton, *bavto*, rice, castor, etc. Some of the bunds were destroyed by heavy floods but they are now being reconstructed and the erosion stopped by means of plants such as Ketki (Agave Sisalana).

8. *New crops*:—New crops of Berseem, Rajgiro, Linseed and two varieties of sugar-cane, Pundia and red Mauritius, were tried. The latter gives good promise, though the former was eaten up by white ants.

9. *Irrigation Farm*:—The farm at Dabhoi was newly opened for demonstrating irrigation crops from canal water which has been made available to this part of the country by storing monsoon water in a tank, constructed at a large cost.

10. *Improved Implements* :—The B.T.₂ Plough and Leveller have begun to find their way in the stock of agricultural implements of well-to-do cultivators which shows that the leading farmers have fully realised the value of deep ploughing and levelling. In the course of the year, 71 improved implements were supplied to the cultivators.

11. *Oil Engines and Pumps* :—Rs. 40,901 were advanced to 12 cultivators for installing water-lifting machinery on their wells.

12. *Well-Boring* :—By means of 18 Boring Machines of Cawnpore Sludger Type, 121 Borings were conducted, out of which 106 were successful, 4 incomplete and 11 unsuccessful. The Musto-Patent Boring Machine was tried in a part of Kathiawar where rock is found nearer the surface in comparison with Gujarat proper. Two wells were bored, out of which one was taken to a depth of 210 feet when the work had to be suspended on account of hard rock.

(b) Model Farms.

Baroda Farm.

Baroda Farm.

13. *General* :—The year was one of insufficient rains and most of the crops suffered from want of timely water. The area of this Farm is about 80 acres. It is divided into two main blocks (1) Experimental, and (2) Model.

Experimental work.

14. The experiments are chiefly based upon those on the adjoining British Farms. The types of experiments conducted this year were as follows :—

(i) Varietal.

Cambodia cotton :—This was sown in May with the help of irrigation and the yield was 1,536 lbs. per acre, while indigenous types started with irrigation and sown

earlier than usual gave very poor yield owing to the attack of "wilt". Cambodia sown in June and helped by one watering after first picking, yielded 1,632 lbs. per acre.

Ground-nuts :—The early varieties, small Japan, and Spanish peanut, could not make any progress owing to the unpropitious rains. Of the late varieties Tamboo, Pondicherry, big erect and big Japan were tried and yielded 2,512, 2,048, 1,888 and 2,208 lbs. per acre respectively. Tamboo stood highest in yield and the profit amounted to Rs. 60–13–8 per acre. The charge for harvesting it is too heavy for the crop successfully to spread wide and replace other valuable crops.

Wheat :—Tamra, a new variety obtained from Nadiad Farm, was tried along with Pissi. Katha and Popatia varieties: Tamra yielded 1,530 lbs. per acre, while Pissi gave 1,680 lbs. per acre.

(ii) Manurial.

Tobacco :—500 lbs. of castor cake as a top-dressing on tobacco over and above the ordinary dose of 20 cart-loads of cattle dung has increased the yield of cured leaf by 97·2 lbs. per acre.

Guvar :—(Cyamopsis Psoralioides) ploughed in as green manure for tobacco has given less yield than the farm yard manure. A complete fertilizer with half the quantity of farm yard manure, given before planting the crop has given 1,387 lbs. of tobacco cured leaf per acre in comparison with 751 lbs. from the plot treated with F. Y. Manure only.

Cotton :—Among bulky manure, F. Y. Manure, Poudrette and Mowra-refuse, were tried in the case of cotton but the crop was attacked by 'wilt' and no conclusions were possible.

(iii) IRRIGATIONAL.

Cotton :—Cambodia helped by two irrigations in October has yielded 1,624 lbs. of seed-cotton and only 1,504 lbs. were got from a similar plot which was not watered.

(iv) CULTURAL.

Tobacco:—Tobacco plots deeply ploughed with B.T.$_2$ Plough gave 1,140 lbs. of tobacco, while a similar plot ploughed with country plough gave only 936 lbs. per acre.

Model area.

15. *Model area* :—This area, as usual, was occupied by demonstration crops of Bajri (Pennisetum typhoideum), cotton, Tur (Cajanus Indicus), Tobacco, Variali (fœniculum vulgaræ), and market garden crops such as potatoes, ginger, turmeric, garlic, etc. The Khariff crops grew up very vigorously in spite of insufficient rains owing to good preliminary deep tillage and timely inter-culture to conserve as much moisture as possible. The net profit from this crop of 27 acres was Rs. 157-15-7½ after deducting the assessment, charges of feeding the cattle and machinery depreciation in addition to the actual expenses incurred.

Visitors.

16. About 338 people visited the Farm in the year under report.

Jagudan Farm.

Jagudan Farm.

17. This is a demonstration Farm situated in North Gujarat. The soil is sandy and undulating. Improved implements such as B.T.$_2$ Plough, Chain Pump, Oil Engine and Pump are in use on the Farm. The operations are demonstrated to the cultivators.

The soil has been much improved by levelling and green manuring. Here again owing to scanty rains, the

Khariff crops failed. Irrigated Rabi crop such as Potatoes, Chillies, Suran (Amorphophallus Campanulatus), garlic and ginger, etc., followed the Kharif crop of Bajri and thus served as a demonstration of double cropping system to the cultivators of the District.

Songad Farm.

Songad Farm.

18. The object of this Farm is to provide means for practical instruction in improved farming to the hill tribes in the jungles of Songad and Vyara. About 99 boys and girls from the Boarding school of the aborigines work on this Farm, and receive practical lessons in husbandry. 30 crops of different types were sown. Pundia sugar-cane was successfully tried and seed was distributed among the well-to-do cultivators of the hill tribes. Red Barbadoes sugar-cane from Myscre was grown as a new variety. An oil-Engine and pump has been installed on the farm well for lifting water.

(c) DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

Distribution of seed through the agency of the Agricultural Associations and Farms.

19. About 2,352 lbs. of good seed were distributed from Baroda and Jagudan Farms, the bulk of seed distributed at Baroda being cotton, lucerne and ground-nuts. The seed-depot at Vankal was closed. In Naosari District the Agricultural Association distributed about 2,248 lbs. of good seed. Owing to the partial failure of the monsoon and to frost in winter, most of the pulse crops had failed, and the difficulty of procuring good seed in the next season was averted to some extent by advancing funds to private persons (mostly the Agricultural Associations) to procure and distribute good seed at cost price to the agriculturists at Mehsana, Pattan and Chanasma.

(d) VETERINARY.

Work done by the Veterinary Dispensaries.

20. There are five Dispensaries, at each of the following places :—

Baroda, Naosari, Mehsana, Pattan and Amreli.

These treated 4,299 animals in all against 4,243 of the preceding year. Out of these, 3,704 were cured, 234 relieved, 61 died and 253 absented, while 47 remained under treatment. Rinderpest was the chief contagious disease. Immediate steps were taken by timely inoculation with anti-Rinderpest serum. The Surgeons in charge of the Districts visited 85 villages and treated 624 cases. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,776-13-2, for all the dispensaries, which comes to Rs. 2-0-8 against Rs. 1-5-6 of the last year per head.

(*e*) ENTOMOLOGY.

Entomological demonstrations.

21. Field demonstrations for arousing interest of the cultivators were given to 172 cultivators of 19 villages. Lectures illustrated with magic lantern slides were delivered at 8 different places.

(*f*) SERICULTURE.

Sericulture.

22. Mulberry cuttings obtained from Naosari were planted in about an acre of land at the Songad Farm. This area is to be increased to 6 acres so that it may be a source of supplying cuttings to the hill-tribes of the District. Theoretical and practical training is being given to the children of the animistic tribes in sericulture by a specially trained teacher, but so far without any tangible result.

B.—Commerce.

Personnel.

23. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati held the Office of the Director of Commerce and Industries throughout the year under report except for a month when he went on leave, during which time Mr. J. C. Sen worked for him. Mr. Nanavati also worked as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

24. So far as the existing Industries are concerned, the year under report may be considered a favourable one. The Alembic Chemical Works, the China Clay Factory of Ransipur, the Hind Candle Works, the Dyeing and Bleaching Factory, the Oil Mills of Petlad and Sidhpur, the Cotton Mills and the rest of the factories of minor importance continued to do good business throughout the year. At the same time some of the factories that were not working at all since some time were revived. The Brush Factory (manufacturing school apparatus), the Sayaji Cotton Seed Oil Mill, the Vaso Dyeing Factory and later even the Glass Factory have gone into promising hands and the chances of their success have improved. These factories are being re-organised and are likely to prosper under new management. The Sugar Mill at Gandevi, however, is the only one that is still closed, but even here inquiries are being made for its purchase; it is, therefore, hoped that before long something will be done for this important industry. Expert opinion, so far collected, holds out good hopes for the success of the factory, if carefully worked.

Old Industries.

25. As may be expected, new industries could not be started during the year as no machinery is available. However, there is one industry that is likely to come into being soon after the War. An application has been received from a Bombay gentleman to start a Portland Cement Factory at Dwarka and the question is before Government.

New Industries.

26. To finish the work left over by the previous surveys, a new post of a Geologist has been created and the work will be commenced before long.

Geological Survey.

27. Okhamandal Taluka affords many opportunities for the development of industries, such as, the manufacture of Port-

Industrial Survey.

land Cement, Alkalis, Glass, etc. With a view to study in detail the resources of the place, a careful survey is being made.

During the year under report, an Industrial Survey of Billimora in the Naosari District was made. The town is a sea-port on the Gujarat coast and is an important industrial centre. It is a place where oil industry is growing slowly. Careful inquiries are being made as to what further steps the State should take to develop the resources of this place.

Fishery.

28. The two fishery students were again sent to Madras for further training under Sir Frederick Nicholson. They returned in the month of February and were sent to Velan and Dwarka for further investigations into the local fisheries. Government have now sanctioned the starting of Experimental Stations both at Velan and at Dwarka and the work is being conducted in the current year. Mr. Dotivala is engaged in curing fish at Kodinar, while Mr. Gupte is devoting his time to the culture of window-pane oysters at Dwarka.

Loans to industries.

29. Another loan of Rs. 1,25,000 was sanctioned for the Hind Candle Works, as the progress made with the help of last year's loan of Rs. 30,000 in the working of the concern has been satisfactory.

The Industrial Advisory Board.

30. The second meeting of the Industrial Advisory Board was held in the month of October. There were 17 members present and the meeting lasted for two days. As in the previous year, a tentative list of subjects of economic importance was circulated and altogether 116 suggestions were received: 36 on Commerce and Banking, 23 on Industries, 7 on Co-operation, 42 on Agriculture and 8 referred to miscellaneous subjects. All the subjects were discussed in the meeting and 6 of

them were submitted to the Standing Committee on Commerce and Industry and 17 to a similar committee on Agriculture. 31 were sent to the Departments for action and the remaining 62 rejected as useless.

The Standing Committees on Commerce and Agriculture held several meetings during the year and discussed the subjects entrusted to them and many others. Government have accepted some of the proposals made by the Committee and have sanctioned the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer and a Soap Expert. Out of the sum placed at the disposal of the Committee, two small sums were sanctioned for helping two smiths to enable them to make gramophones and copper sheets.

The Indian Industrial Commission.

31. In anticipation of the visit of the Indian Industrial Commission to Baroda, a report was prepared showing the industrial resources of the State and the various measures taken by Government for their development during the present regime.

Bureau of Statistics.

32. Orders were passed during the year under report for the organisation of a Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Industry; and the preparation of the Statistical Abstract, which was upto now carried on by the Accounts Department, was transferred to it. The collection of Railborne Trade Statistics, which was stopped since the last two years, was ordered to be revived and the necessary money grant was given. Detailed Industrial Statistics are also being collected and all of them will be published in the revised Statistical Abstract which is under preparation.

Hand Looms.

33. During the year, there were three demonstrators and four expert weavers working in three Districts of the State. The Kadi party worked in Dhinoj, Pattan, Vadnagar and several other places, but was not so very successful in

introducing new looms as last year. Owing to the failure of rains, the weaving industry has almost stopped and one of the demonstrators had to be withdrawn as he had no work. In the Baroda District, the party worked at Baroda, Dabhoi and in the surrounding villages of Padra and was more successful than in the previous year. The Naosari party did also fairly good work. Altogether 65 fly-shuttle looms and three improved dobbies were introduced during the year.

One Hand Loom Weaving Factory was started at Kalol and the assistance of one of the demonstrators was given for a month to train local weavers. Successful experiments were made at Baroda in preparing double shuttle loom warping machines and in making small improvements in the existing looms.

C.—Agricultural Banks.

Agricultural Banks.

34. There were four Agricultural Banks working during the year and the combined statement showing their financial position is given below. As usual, the Bhadran Bank is doing the best work. Loans are very carefully advanced and the recoveries are also good. Its deposits as well as its loans to Co-operative Societies are increasing. The Amreli Bank, as mentioned in the previous year, confines its operations to Co-operative Societies, the loans to individual Khatedars being slowly recovered. It is now attracting deposits and is getting popular with the public. The Vyara Bank since its reorganisation last year is doing careful business. The Songhad Bank has been asked to stop all further business and pay its attention to the recovery of long outstanding loans. It is now in the process of re-organisation ; the old Manager has been removed and steps are being taken to secure the loans and improve its general working.

Financial position.

35. It will appear from the statement below that the recoveries have been much better than in the previous year :—

Statement showing the Financial Position of the Agricultural Banks.

No.	Item.	Songhad Bank.		Vyara Bank.		Bhadran Bank.		Amreli Bank.	
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Nominal Capital	12,500- 0- 0	12,500- 0- 0	14,190- 0- 0	14,190- 0- 0	1,00,000- 0- 0	1,00,000- 0- 0	50,000- 0- 0	50,000- 0- 0
2	Paid-up Capital :—								
	(1) State	6,250- 0- 0	6,250- 0- 0	6,250- 0- 0	6,250- 0- 0	20,723- 0- 0	21,834- 0- 0	18,750- 0- 0	18,750- 0- 0
	(2) Private	4,560- 0- 0	4,560- 0- 0	7,940- 0- 0	7,940- 0- 0	21,374- 0- 0	21,921- 0- 0	6,200- 0- 0	6,900- 0- 0
3	Deposits at the end of the year.	26,238- 9- 9	12,240- 3- 6	11,251-15- 1	9,208- 8-10	12,607-13- 3	16,161-13- 0	934- 6-11	7,893-11- 3
4	Reserve Fund	9,007-12- 5	9,183- 1- 8	7,640-14- 9	7,744- 9- 1	731- 0- 0	1,014- 0- 0	533-13- 6	692- 1- 1
5	Surplus Fund	...	...	158- 8- 0	156- 7- 9	632- 0- 0	912- 0- 0	1,065-14- 0	1,234- 8- 2
6	Net Profit	2,371-11- 8	1,602- 5- 0	1,032-13- 2	1,029- 4- 7	2,421- 0- 3	2,698-10- 1	1,582- 6- 0	1,625- 7- 0
7	Recovery by Bank	7,966- 5- 8	16,106-13- 5	19,491-15- 2	22,383- 7- 6	29,353- 1- 9	40,544-15- 6	2,720-12-10	4,365- 5- 4
8	Total Outstanding	41,725- 1-11	23,157- 7- 9	26,886- 5- 5	17,872- 6- 7	53,191- 1- 0	61,974-14-10	25,509- 8- 2	30,238- 3-10

D.—Boiler Inspection.

36. There were 168 factories in the State using steam boilers during the year, against 161 in the previous year. The following table gives the comparative statistics of factories and boilers in the State during the period:—

Factories and Boilers.

Description of Factory or Steam Machine.	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Factories.	Boilers.	Factories.	Boilers.
Cotton Ginning Factories ...	91	97	94	100
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	4	9	4	8
Cotton Presses	16	16	16	16
Water Pumps	19	19	22	22
Dyeing Factories	5	7	5	7
Rice Mills	2	2	2	2
Oil Mills	7	7	7	7
Twine Factory	1	1	1	1
Sugar Factories	1	3	1	3
Chemical Works	2	3	2	3
Stone Cutting Machine ...	1	1	1	1
Mortar Mills	3	3	3	3
Cigarette Factory	1	1	1	1
Candle Works	1	2	1	2
Steam Laundries	2	2	2	2
Tata Technical School ...	1	2	1	2
Steam Launches	3	3	3	3
Ice Factory	1	2	1	2
Merry-go-round worked by Power	...	...	...	1
Slate-Pen Factory	...	...	1	1
Total ...	161	180	168	187

37. Out of the 187 private boilers on register, only 110 were in use from which fees were received. Besides these, there were 12 State boilers in operation. The income from fees, etc., came to Rs. 3,030-0-0 and the expenditure on the inspecting staff, etc., to Rs. 2,357-12-3. There were no prosecutions under the Boiler Act.

Income and Expenditure, etc.

E.—Printing Press and Stationery.

Printing Press.

38. During the year under report, the printing work for all the departments of the State was done by the State Contractor at a total cost of Rs. 1,03,329-4-5 which, compared with the cost of the previous year, shows a decrease of Rs. 5,685-8-0. Out of this expenditure, Rs. 23,702-11-7 were incurred on printing and Rs. 74,091-13-5 on paper. During the year several improvements were made in the Press. New English and Gujarati types were brought and several machines and accessories were added. The printing work has undergone a decided improvement. There are only a few defects noticeable and steps are being taken to remove them.

Stationery.

39. The following table shows the cost of the principal articles of stationery supplied by the Contractor to the different offices of the State as compared with the previous year's supply :—

Year.	Printing Paper.	Note-papers and Envelops.	Leather and cloth covers.	Candles.	Ink.	Writing materials.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
1914-15 ...	29,192	4,587	5,174	1,597	6,372	4,344	18,048	69,314
1915-16 ...	30,021	4,754	5,100	1,939	9,475	5,662	17,856	74,797
Less	...	...	74	...	...	...	192	...
More	819	167	...	342	3,103	1,318	...	5,483

From the above it will appear that there is an increase of Rs. 5,483 in the expenditure in the year over that of the preceding year. This increase is small and may be attributed to the increase of work in the different offices in the State.

F.—Co-operative Societies.

Registrar.

40. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati continued to hold the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the year.

(*a*) General.

Number of Societies.

41. Owing to the almost complete failure of rains in the Kadi and Amreli Districts as well as short rains in the other two Districts, no special efforts could be made to push the movement and only a very few new societies were organised in places where the demand was spontaneous. Efforts were, however, made to improve the working of backward societies and weed out those that were hopeless. The number of societies at the beginning of the year was 307 and 29 new societies were organised in the year. Out of the total of 336 societies, 13 were closed, thus leaving 323 societies at the end of the year. Of the 13 societies that were cancelled, 3 were sent into liquidation as they did not work satisfactorily and the rest were dissolved as they lay dormant without doing any work at all. Out of 323, one is a Central Bank, two are Banking Unions, 292 are Agricultural Credit and 3 are Agricultural Non-credit Societies and 25 are Non-agricultural Societies.

Membership and Financial position.

42. The total membership increased from 9,267 to 10,620: the working capital from Rs. 8,00,280 to 9,51,191 and the reserve fund from Rs. 69,585 to Rs. 98,591. The net profit earned was Rs. 39,576 against Rs. 35,221 in the previous year. There was a proportionate increase in the deposits received by the societies. At the beginning of the year, they amounted to Rs. 2,37,827, while at the end of the year the sum amounted to Rs. 3,19,375. The average membership per society increased from 30·15 to 32·50: the working capital from Rs. 2,607 to Rs. 2,944. The total amount of loans made during the year was Rs. 6,32,915 against Rs. 5,86,566 in the preceding year. Out of the Rs. 6,02,759 that were due at the end of the year, Rs. 1,08,168 were overdue most of which were in the Amreli District, where there was almost a complete failure of the monsoon current.

(b) Central Banks.

Work done by the Central Bank.

43. There are now one Central Bank and two Banking Unions. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., which finances societies in the Baroda and the Kadi Districts, is developing satisfactorily and is doing useful work. It has financed 99 societies and has advanced Rs. 1,26,494 at the end of the year. It is getting popular with the investing public and is getting more money than it needs for its business. At the end of the year it had Rs. 1,28,567 as deposits. The Directors of the Bank are being asked to take greater interest in the movement and come in closer touch with the primary societies. They are also asked to employ a well paid inspector who may go to the villages and inspect the working of the societies.

The work of the Co-operative Unions.

44. The Naosari Co-operative Banking Union has now 36 societies affiliated to it. It was able to draw more deposits which now amount to Rs. 14,549 against Rs. 7,378 in the previous year. The Kodinar Co-operative Union has been doing useful work, but this year owing to the failure of monsoon in the Taluka very little work could be shown. The recoveries were poor. The Managers of these Unions who were Agricultural Graduates and whose services were lent by the Agricultural Department, were taken back by that Department and new men are being appointed. However, the old hands will remain in the Districts as Agricultural Inspectors and assist the Banks and keep general supervision over their working.

All the Agricultural Banks gave loans to Co-operative societies and their loans to individual Khatedars were being slowly withdrawn in accordance with the policy laid down by Government.

(c) Agricultural Societies.

45. There are 295 Agricultural Societies and they are distributed as under :—

District.	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
Baroda	83	116	122
Kadi	41	50	60
Naosari	52	52	47
Amreli	70	68	66
Total ...	246	286	295

Out of the 295 Agricultural Societies, 292 are credit and 3 non-credit.

(i) Credit.

46. *Baroda District* :—Except the Padra Taluka, which continues to be the weakest Taluka in the District, all the rest are making good progress, specially Petlad and Bhadran. A few societies may be found here and there that may fall much below the mark ; all the same, most of them are coming out well and showing signs of strength and vigour. A few societies, as usual, are doing co-operative sale of the produce of the members and are purchasing some of their requirements in common. With a view to supply a link between the primary societies and the Central Bank, arrangements are made to start Guarantee Unions in the District.

47. *Kadi District* :—Ten more societies were organised in this District. Owing to famine conditions prevailing during the year under report, no special work was done and new societies were allowed to be organised

in such places only where the demand was genuine. Under the peculiar conditions of the year, the recoveries were, however, poor and in addition, some more loans had to be granted to deserving societies. On the whole, the co-operative movement in this District is well organised.

48. *Naosari District:*—3 new societies were organised, while 8 were dissolved, leaving 49 at the end of the year. This shows a net loss of 5. Most of the societies were organised in the early stages and were not working since a long time. A few of them were in the Rani Mahals of Vyara and Mahuva and as the aborigines showed absolutely no enthusiasm for co-operation, it was considered advisable to close them without waiting any more. The rest of the societies in the District are improving.

49. *Amreli District :*—There was absolutely no work done during the year under report. The last two or three seasons were bad and the year under report was worse. There were hardly any recoveries. Unless there are two or three successive good years, it is not possible to place the societies on a sound footing. The Amreli Agricultural Bank is trying to help some of the active societies.

(ii) NON-CREDIT.

Work done by the societies.

50. In this group are included the three new societies started in the previous year. The Sayajipura and Nizampura Milk Supply Societies supply unadulterated milk to the City of Baroda. Nizampura Society supplies a part of its milk to the Co-operative Milk Depot in the Baroda City, while the Sayajipura Society has its own Depot there. Between them they handled 1,49,976 lbs. of milk during the year and made a net profit of Rs. 572. Efforts are being made to organise Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the other villages round about the Baroda City. The third society

in this group is the Sarar Agricultural Society intended to supply water for irrigation purposes. It owns an oil-engine and a pump as well as a rice huller and a flour mill. The Vatadara Society has put up an oil-engine and a pump and some more societies were found willing to set up such installations.

(*d*) NON-AGRICULTURAL.

Government Servants' Societies.

51. The number of Non-agricultural Societies has risen from 18 to 25; and except three, all of them are credit societies. Out of the credit societies, three are Government Servants' Societies. As usual, the Government Servants' Co-operative Society at Baroda has maintained its reputation for efficient working. The membership has increased from 287 to 332, the working capital from Rs. 19,407 to Rs. 24,887 and the deposits from Rs. 14,757 to Rs. 19,465. All the loans were punctually paid and no default was made. The Judicial Department Society is also working on sound lines and is doing useful work. The membership has increased from 95 to 110, the working capital from Rs. 5,121 to Rs. 7,323 and the deposits from Rs. 3,974 to Rs. 5,865. All the loans are punctually paid. The Naosari Government Servants' Society has commenced work and it may be considered very elementary. The Mutual Help Society (Anyoanya Sahakari Mandali) showed satisfactory progress. Its membership increased from 158 to 200, the working capital from Rs. 38,393 to Rs. 42,905 and the deposits from Rs. 34,272 to Rs. 38,775

Urban Banks.

52. Two Urban Banks were started in the year—one at Baroda and the other at Vaso in the Petlad Taluka. The Baroda Society is collecting capital and is intended for small traders, merchants and the artisan classes. The Vaso Society has started work and has given a few loans, but it is intended to serve as a Taluka Bank for financing co-operative societies in the Petlad Taluka.

53. There are 14 weavers' societies and most of them are situated in the Kadi District. On account of famine during the year, the trade of the members was almost at a stand still and some of their looms had to be shut up for a few months. The Hand Loom Demonstration Class organised for them did hardly any work as the weavers were unwilling to undertake new ventures.

Weavers' Societies.

54. A Co-operative Store has been registered. It has been working since the last twenty years, but was on the point of collapse on account of the misuse of powers by the Managers. Goods were sold on credit against rules and the money was not coming in regularly. Credit business has, however, been stopped and the Store has been re-organised. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 5,816 and a net profit of Rs. 353 was made.

Re-organisation of a Co-operative Store.

55. As an out-come of the organisation of two village milk societies, a Co-operative Milk Depot was started to handle their milk in the City. At first it worked for the two societies, but as later on, they showed a tendency to develop their own business on independent lines, the store was left to make its own arrangement for providing milk to its constituents whose number amounts to 120. During the year under report, it supplied 1,19,662 lbs. of milk and made a net profit of Rs. 343.

Co-operative Milk Depot.

(e) Other Forms of Co-operation.

56. Some of the societies have taken to agricultural improvements as instructed by the Agricultural Department. The principal improvement lies in the direction of purchasing improved implements and the introduction of new crops, such as, ginger, ground-nut, etc. As usual, a number of societies purchased some of their requirements in common and a few sold their produce together.

The former transaction amounted to about Rs. 27,000 during the year under report.

(*f*) Miscellaneous.

57. *Act*:—Rules under the Co-operative Societies' Act were sanctioned by Government during the year.

58. *Conference*:—Two District and four Taluka Conferences were held during the year. The two District Conferences were at Padra for the Baroda District and at Mehesana for the Kadi District and were presided over by Shrimant Ganpat Rao Gaekwad, the Naib Dewan and by Shrimant Sampat Rao Gaekwad, the Suba, Kadi District, respectively. The Taluka Conferences were held at Miyagaum, Sadhali, Amreli and Kodinar. All these Conferences were very well attended.

59. *Quarterly*:—The editing of the Agricultural Quarterly was transferred from the Agricultural to the Co-operative Department. It is now published under the title of "Agriculture and Co-operation". Several improvements have been made in its get up and in the arrangement of subjects.

Possibilities of industrial expansion.

60. The task of industrial expansion and of promoting the material prosperity of the people is as difficult as it is essential for the general well-being of the State. Local enterprise is still at a low pitch, trade instincts feel out of their element amid the altered circumstances of the hour and foreign capital feels shy at investments in Indian States, however eligible they may otherwise be. What is essentially needed is faith in the laws of Indian States: and to induce such faith, fixity of laws is a *sine qua non*. When every element of uncertainty is thus eliminated, foreign capital will be set free to flow unfettered in the channels of industrial

expansion and the large natural resources of the State, now lying unexploited, can be tapped with advantage. The great War bids fair to revolutionise the conditions of trade distribution, it opens out the prospects of many new industries, and with the commercial instincts inherent in the province of Gujarat, local enterprise ought to rise equal to the occasion and claim a principal share in the work of meeting with the altered trade conditions. With sympathetic co-operation from the British Government and the expert advice of practical *servants*, the industries of the State have a field of immense usefulness before them.

Cottage industries.

61. What is still more capable of unbounded development, however, is the range of cottage industries in the State. With the cessation of cheap imports from the enemy countries, the field for small cottage industries has become decidedly more hopeful. The Director of Industries has been asked to prepare a list of such minor industries, which, besides being paying, would also provide a secondary source to supplement the wages earned by villagers from agriculture and other avocations.

Co-operative Societies.

62. For financing such small concerns as well as for agricultural advancement, the institutions of Co-operative Credit have now demonstrated the value of the stimulus they can give to individual capacity and individual competence. The real question of the day is the successful pioneering of Co-operative Societies. They have the germ of indefinite expansion and incalculable good in them, if only they are well organised and can work on sound business-like lines without undue regard to immediate good and the profits of the hour. The problem of redemption of agricultural indebtedness admits of being tackled with some hope of success through these Co-operative Societies, Central Credit Banks, Land mortgage

and Agricultural Banks. The Director of Commerce and Industries has submitted his proposals for the starting of such a Land Bank, which are under the consideration of Government.

Redistribution of Agricultural holdings.

63. Another experiment of great potential interest, which has engaged the attention of the State, is the redistribution of agricultural holdings. If agricultural improvements are to be adopted on a large scale, the size of the holdings ought to be large enough for the economic employment and working of improved agricultural implements and power-worked machinery; and it is gratifying to observe that some intelligent villages have already signified their assent to get the realignment of their holdings made on scientific lines. The subject is under the consideration of the legal advisers of the State, as the contemplated law is likely to modify the existing custom of inheritance of real property and also the limit of partition of a minimum survey number. The report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the subject is awaited with interest.

G.—Forests.

(a) CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

(1) *Alteration in area.*

Area of Reserved Forests.

64. The changes that occurred in the reserved forest areas during the year are illustrated in the following table. The important increases and decreases are brought about as a result of the regular revenue survey measurements, introduced for the first time in the Peta Mahals of Umerpada and Vajpur for the purpose of the introduction of the survey settlement in lieu of the rough and ready method of plough cess measurements that had prevailed hitherto.

Area on 1st August 1915.	Area added during the year.	Area excluded during the year.	Area on 31st July 1916.
Vinghas.	Vinghas.	Vinghas.	Vinghas.
6,86,128	16,400	14,963	6,87,565 = 631·3 sq. miles.

(2) *Forest Settlement.*

Ambapani settlement notified.

65. In the Ambapani village in Vyara Taluka, 728-19 Vinghas of Mulki Padtar (waste) lands, which are well wooded and contain valuable, though young, forest trees, were notified as reserved forests. Similarly, 2,006-4 Vinghas, comprising hilly lands encircling the Fort of Songhad and situated in the limits of four villages towards its West, were formally gazetted as reserved forests and the valuable forests of teak and Junglewood, with which they are clad, have been brought under systematic forest protection and management.

Proposed disforestment in Sankheda given up.

66. Being fully satisfied of the need of forest conservancy and of leaving alone the already too small forest area of only 11·5 square miles in the Sankheda Range, the proposal for the disforestment of certain areas for being given out for cultivation in that Taluka was wisely abandoned.

Riverine forest blocks kept under Forest Department.

67. Government sanctioned the proposals of the Forest Department that the riverine forest blocks on the Purna and the Ambika in the now newly constituted Mohua Range should continue to be fully under the protection and management of the Forest Staff and not handed over to the Village Panchayat for the carrying out of these functions as was formerly ordered upon the Revision Survey Settlement Report of that Taluka.

68. Another noteworthy event of the year, which must be recorded here, is the introduction of the regular Survey Settlement in the villages of Vajpur and Umarpada Petamahals, where the hol–bandi or plough cess prevailed heretofore. Alongwith the Settlement, Government ordered that these 2 Petamahals should pass from the Revenue to the Forest Department for purposes of control and management, the Assistant Conservator having been empowered to exercise the powers of a Naib Suba in respect of them.

Introduction of regular Survey in Vajpur and Umarpada.

(3) *Demarcation.*

69. The clearing of forest boundary lines just so much as to make each forest boundary cairn visible from the one next to it, as well as the numbering afresh in coal-tar of such cairns in a series, village by village, was carried out as usual by the forest guards.

Clearing of boundary lines.

70. The intention of clearing the forest boundary between Vajpur and the Sagbara State could not be given effect to, owing to disputes having arisen as to the exact alignment between the Surveyors of that State and our State Boundary Department. Meanwhile, without clearing the boundary strip of tree-growth, an understanding has been come to with the Sagbara Durbar that Subordinates of either side should jointly burn broad fire lines on the frontier early in the fair season, after cutting down only grass and other rank growth.

Clearing boundaries between Vajpur and Sagbara.

(4) *Forest Surveys.*

71. The maps used at present for Working Plans purposes are the photographically enlarged 4 inches to a mile topographical sheets. They are generally well adapted for breaking up areas into coupes and for

Correction of topographical sheets on the ground.

showing the topographical features of the latter quite well enough, except where the outer forest boundaries, as laid down thereon from the old revenue survey village maps, do not tally with the actual existing boundaries *in situ,* which have undergone changes in the course of the recent revision Survey. It is, therefore, under contemplation to organize a small party of Surveyors to correct the topographical sheets on the ground and to set down the actual outer boundaries on these maps by regular measurements. And with a view to minimise errors in the computation of coupe areas from maps alone, it is proposed to get each coupe boundary regularly plotted by the use of a plane-table in the field and work out the actual area from such plotted figure.

(*b*) Management of State Forests.

Preparation of Regular Working Plans.

Working Plans of Vyara Range.

72. The Working Plans of the Vyara Range on the system of coppice with standards on a rotation of 40 years were under consideration of Government during the year. Shortly after the expiry of the official year, the plans were approved.

Working Plans of Sadadwel, Songhad and Vankal Ranges.

73. The Working Plans of Sadadwel, Songhad and Vankal Ranges framed on similar lines are now almost ready for submission to Government. It may be mentioned that in advance of the writing up of the Working Plan reports in question, the forests have been already brought, since the past two years, under exploitation under the provisionally obtained sanction of Government. The experience thus gained has been of great advantage in writing up and perfecting the plans, especially those of the Nessu tracts in Songhad which comprise an area of about 120 sq. miles of valuable forests recently well opened up by a net-work of fair weather forest roads. The sales of coupes affected by the Plans,

while their exploitations are being conducted on systematic and scientific lines, are resulting in the rise of legitimate forest revenue, which has lately topped one lac of rupees.

Sankheda and Gir Ranges.

74. Working Plans have further been provisionally applied to the small rafter and firewood forests of the Sankheda Range in Baroda District. A plan is being also prepared for the exploitation of one forest block near Sapnes in the Gir Range, where the jungle is comparatively denser than elsewhere in that region.

Vajpur Forests.

75. In the hot weather months, a staff of Surveyors was detailed to take stock on numerous test plots in the dense Vajpur forests. The data gathered will help to ascertain the yield that may be expected by making improvement fellings in these forests, on which method it is proposed to work them provisionally by removing trees that are over-mature, ill-grown, hollow, crooked and otherwise badly damaged and which are not less than 36 inches in girth for teak and 54 inches for other species. Young growth of teak and other valuable timber trees is plentiful and promising and the transformation into high forests for the production of large timber is the ultimate object to be aimed at.

(c) Communications and Buildings.

(1) *Roads and Bridges.*

Progress of forest Public Works.

76. The following statement gives a synopsis of the progress made in the construction of forest roads, buildings and wells in their financial aspect, the information having been furnished by the Assistant Engineer, Forest Sub-Division, Vyara.

Amount sanctioned as per Huzur Order.	Amount expended.	Amount to be spent as per the estimates of works prepared.	Total of cols. 2 & 3.	Surplus or Defect.
		Roads.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,00,000	25,171	20,000	45,171	+ 54,829
		Buildings.		
1,91,214	1,45,922	1,55,218	3,01,140	— 1,09,926
		Wells.		
2,000 annually.	10,325	14,000	24,325	...

77. The following statement shows the lengths of road projects fully completed, those in hand, as well as those which yet remain uncommenced :—

Lengths of Roads completed, etc.

Upto the end of 1914-15.	1915-16.			Remarks.
Fully completed, miles.	Completed, miles.	In hand, miles.	To be taken in hand.	
20-4½	6-2	23-½	...	Total cost incurred, Rs. 25,171. Amount to be expended, Rs. 20,000.

(2) Buildings.

78. There was much better progress in the construction of Forest Buildings in the year of the report than in any of the preceding years, since the inception of the Special Forest Sub-Division of the Public

Better progress in Forest Buildings.

Works Department. All teak timber for forest buildings, large or small, is now procured from reserved forests, thus superseding the use of Moulmein and other foreign teak.

79. Statement of Buildings.

Statement of Buildings.

Upto the end of 1914-15.	1915-16.			Remarks.
Fully completed.	Fully completed.	Partially completed.	To be taken in hand.	
32	10	7	17	Total cost incurred, Rs. 1,45,922. Amount to be expended, Rs. 1,55,218.

(d) Protection of Forests.

(1) *General Protection.*

80. Comparative statement of offences.

Offences.

Year.	Offences relating to			Other offences.	Total.
	Forest produce.	Grazing.	Fires.		
1915-16 ...	138	37	33	42	250
1914-15 ...	86	39	50	18	193

81. The total number of offences was 250 against 193 in the year preceding. The rise is chiefly noticeable in Gir, Vyara and Songhad and bespeaks greater activity and detective

Cause of increase.

skill on the part of the subordinate staff as a result of general better supervision and training. In Gir, better protection was strikingly noticeable, as everywhere trees, that used to be hacked and mutilated as a common prevalent practice on the part of villagers and cattle graziers, were showing refreshing signs of recovery by putting on fresh shoots and crowns.

(2) Protection from fire.

Fire Conservancy.

82. Fire protection was everywhere good, and would have maintained a steady record of good progress but for the fact that a disastrous fire that started in Nanchhal crossed over the border of that range and Vajpur owing to the fire line having not been kept in efficient condition. To add to this, the very scanty population in these parts made the forest staff, more or less, helpless to combat such conflagrations successfully and rapidly. Fire conservancy has been applied to the Gir forests only of recent years and the valuable grass crop thus saved from the preceding season was most providentially useful to agriculturists and graziers of the Amreli Prant and was the means of saving the lives of thousands of cattle, when severe drought prevailed owing to almost total absence of rain in that Prant.

Statistics of Fire conservancy.

83. A total expenditure of Rs. 3,498 was incurred on fire conservancy measures during the year. The total area burnt was 68,293 Vinghas out of the gross area of 6,99,416 Vinghas, the proportion over which the fires had traversed working out to be 9·8 %. There were 33 fires in all during the year.

(3) Protection against injury from natural causes.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

84. An expenditure of Rs. 196 was incurred in ridding the forests, where required, of harmful creepers and climbers. Propagation of lac insects in Gir,

taken from the Vyara Range is reported to have been retarded by an attack of swarms of black ants, the drought that prevailed having also exercised its unfavourable influence on this experiment.

(e) Sylviculture.

Sowing of Nimb, Anjan and Kinjal seeds.

85. Trees of teak and other species seeded fairly in the forests of the Naosari Prant, but in Gir forests in Kathiawar the almost total failure of rains had very unfavourable effect in producing seeds. The imported seeds of Nimb that were sown in suitable localities in the latter forests totally failed to germinate owing to absence of moisture. Some seeds of Anjan and Kinjal were imported during the year from Khandesh and Kolaba Districts respectively and their germination in the current rainy season has been favourably reported.

Natural re-generation of teak in Naosari.

86. In the valuable forests in Naosari Prant, natural regeneration of teak and other important species is good and gratifying, while coppice reshoots in the numerous coupes under exploitations have been exhibiting remarkable vigour generally everywhere.

Lac culture.

87. The lac culture was further extended during the year. Scarcity of labour imposes a limit to its propagation and expansion. In the Gir Range, the absence of rain militated considerably against the success of the experiment, as has been already noted. The lac crop of 825 maunds realized Rs. 4,541 against Rs. 1,846 for 443 Mds. in the preceding year.

(f) Exploitation.

Coupes sold.

88. The total number of coupes sold during the year for exploitations under Working Plans on the system of coppice with

heavy reservation of standards was 52, and they realized a gross amount of Rs. 78,458.

Revenue from Bamboos.

89. The revenue from sale of bamboos on permits, which had its zenith in the preceding year and realized Rs. 56,740, fell off considerably during the year owing to absence of demand in Kathiawar, where scarcity prevailed and all endeavours, made to stimulate it even after reduction of fees from Rs. 2–8–0 to Rs. 2 per cent, resulted in the gross receipts collected having been no more than Rs. 34,908, the greatest deficiency having naturally occurred in Vajpur Range where Bamboo exploitations are always heavy for supply to Karod and Surat markets by the floating of this produce down the Tapti river.

Receipts from grazing fees and grass.

90. The receipts from grazing fees and sale of grass on permits amounted to Rs. 37,669 as against Rs. 22,291 in the year before.

Management of grass in Amreli.

91. Owing to the failure of rains in the Amreli Prant, grass "bids" were not auctioned as usual, but the grass from them was allowed to be removed by *bona-fide* cultivators. The Military and the Police in that Prant and the villagers took in all grass to the value of Rs. 4,612–15–0 from the said "bids". Further grass was collected and pressed into bales by departmental agency in Borala forests in Gir and supplied to the Vahivatdar, Okhamandal.

Supply of grass from Naosari forests.

92. When fodder famine was threatened in the Kadi Prant, during the months of September and October 1915, a contract was given for delivering grass cut from some of the Naosari forests at certain Railway Stations in Kadi.

93. The receipts derived by farming out the right of collection of minor forest produce are given in the following statement :—

Minor forest produce.

FOREST PRODUCE.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lac	1,846	4,602
Mowra flowers	1,405	1,325
Do. seeds	1,005	810
Rosha	...	...
Ashitra	779	503
Timru	1,029	441
TOTAL ...	6,064	7,681

94. Higher prices, combined with a larger yield owing to extended propagation, have contributed to the increase of revenue from shellac. The offers received for Mowra flowers and fruits were lower, the effects of War on the export of the latter produce having been prejudical.

Reasons for variation.

(g) FINANCIAL RESULTS.

95. The financial results of the year in comparison with the figures of receipts and expenditure of the preceding year are illustrated in the following tabular statement :—

Comparative financial results.

HEAD.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Revenue	1,74,764	1,92,026
Expenditure	74,797	78,696
Surplus	99,967	1,13,330

The gross receipts were better by Rs. 17,262 and though the expenditure was larger by Rs. 3,899, a handsome surplus revenue of Rs. 1,13,330 was derived during the year. There was an increase of revenue under all heads generally, except from the permit sales of bamboos, which were adversely affected owing to scarcity in Kathiawar and the smaller demand for this produce in consequence. The grazing fee receipts showed an improvement by Rs. 15,378, while the coupes laid out for annual exploitations under systematic Working Plans fetched offers aggregating to Rs. 78,458 against Rs. 50,996.

The increase of Rs. 3,899 in expenditure was principally attributable to periodical promotions to forest subordinates, which became open owing to the removal of the restriction as to passing Departmental examination, the issue of dress uniform for the first time to all the ranks, to increased touring charges of the Conservator and his Office, outlay on forest education of a student deputed to undergo training in Ranger's course at Dehra Dun, and the entertainment of an additional Ranger for superior inspectorial duties to cope with the increasing work.

Under the head of famine expenditure, an extraordinary outlay of Rs. 15,091 had to be incurred from out of a special grant for the purpose. This comprised Rs. 2,950, on the Departmental collection of 3 lacs of lbs. of grass in Gir forests and its supply for the famine

affected cattle of Okhamandal at Dwarka, while a sum of Rs. 12,141 was spent on the purchase of 20 Irani Pattern Hay bailing presses.

(h) Administration.

Personnel.

96. Mr. R. H. Madan continued to administer the State forests during the year as Conservator of Forests, and Mr. G. V. Sarangpani, as his Assistant.

Two men of Dehra Dun training taken up.

97. Mr. C. D. Warden, B.A., who had taken the course of two years for the Provincial Forest Service at the Forest College of Dehra Dun was engaged as a probationer.

Mr. M. T. Mahagaokar, the stipendiary student, who was deputed by the State to undergo training for the Ranger's course at Dehra Dun, having passed out with Honors and taken a gold medal, was taken up in the Department as Deputy Ranger.

Forest Class.

98. For the second time a Forest Class was opened at Baroda for the training of subordinates for the post of Foresters, towards the end of the year. There are in all 11 students in the class which is being conducted by Mr. C. D. Warden, B.A., special attention being devoted to practical instructions in Forestry, Surveying, &c.

Conference of Backward Classes.

99. It may not be out of place to record here that during the sessions of the Vyara Agricultural Exhibition, a conference was held of the backward forest tribes known as the Kaliparaj; this opportunity enabled one to gauge the large strides made by these classes towards civilization as a fruit of not leaving them out

of the beneficent policy of compulsory and free education that has been in vogue for over a decade. In fact, they have enjoyed the benefit of special schools and special boarding houses, and it was quite a novel and interesting sight to find a few of the past students including a girl standing up and delivering lectures on Social and other subjects connected with the welfare of their own tribes.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Personnel.

1. Upto the end of April 1916, Mr. A. H. Coyle continued as Chief Engineer and in addition acted as State Architect and Chairman of the Baroda City Improvement Trust, Mr. V. R. Akolker as Superintending Engineer for Buildings and Roads, with powers to inspect Irrigation Works when convenient and Mr. Raojibhai M. Patel as Irrigation Engineer with powers of a Superintending Engineer. After that, Mr. Coyle proceeded on four months' leave and Mr. Vishwanath R. Akolker acted as Chief Engineer and Chairman of the Baroda City Improvement Trust and Mr. Raojibhai took up the work of Superintending Engineer for Buildings and Roads in addition to his own duties. Mr. Ganpatsing looked to the Architect's work during Mr. Coyle's absence.

Organization.

2. Under the direction of the Chief Engineer there are eight Divisions, *viz.*, the City. Palace, Baroda District, Kadi Naosari, Amreli, Garden and Electric. The State Furniture Works is maintained as a separate institution under the control of the P. W. Department. The Works Branch started under Mr. R. W. Watson is conducted directly under the instructions of the Chief Engineer.

BUILDINGS AND SPECIAL WORKS.

Buildings and road works completed or in progress.

3. The following important works were either completed or in progress during the year under report :—

CITY DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Bacteriological Laboratory in C. D. Hospital.

(2) Surgical, Isolation and Infectious Wards in C. D. Hospital.

(3) New Blocks in the Lunatic Asylum.

(4) School for 400 girls near the Female Teachers' Boarding House.

(5) The New High School.

(6) The Practising School.

(7) Improvement of Mane's Wada for school purposes.

(8) New Police Chowki in Raopura.

(9) Additions to Electric Light Engine House.

(10) Thorough repairs to the Sepoys' line No. 19 in Chhotikhas Paga.

(11) Repairs to the line on the east of H. H's 3rd Regiment.

Works in progress.

(1) Urgent repairs to the Sepoys' line No. 20 in H. H.'s 2nd Lancers.

(2) Thorough repairs to one of the family blocks in H. H's 3rd Cavalry.

(3) Compound wall with W. I. Railing to L. V. Palace on the side facing Indira Avenue.

(4) Making unclimbable railing from Vishrambag corner to Vishwamitri Railway Station.

(5) Lal Bag Palace Gate Lodges.

(6) Main Entrance Gate to the L. V. Palace.

(7) Nurses' Quarters at Baroda in connection with C. D. Hospital.

(8) New General Hospital.

(9) New Kalabhavan Building (Technical College).

(10) Repairing Mr. Ghadiali's house for School purposes.

Electric Division.

Works in progress.

(1) Providing Electric Installation at Lal Bag Palace.

(2) Providing Electric Installation in the C. D. Hospital.

(3) Providing service mains and Electric Installation for the Camp Gymkhana.

(4) Providing electric lights and fans in Motibag School.

(5) Providing electric lights and fans in the pavilion in Public Park.

(6) Providing electric lights and fans in Chimanbag Bungalow.

(7) Running distribution Mains to the Residency.

(8) General scheme for supplying electricity to the City.

Palace Division.

Works completed.

(1) Billiard room in Jubilee Garden.

(2) Proposed alterations to the Sanitary soil pipes in the L. V. Palace.

(3) Altering service pipes and providing new storage tanks for the new water supply to the L. V. Palace.

(4) Making 6″ stone–ware pipe drain with 4″ branches in L. V. Palace.

(5) Repairs to the ceiling with oil–painting and gilding decoration to the main hall on ground floor in the New Wing Durbar Hall in L. V. Palace.

(6) Chhatri of Shrimant Kashirao Gaekwad near Vishwamitri Bridge.

(7) Constructing three rooms with terrace, &c., in the extension of the Dewan's Bungalow.

(8) Carriage Workshop Shed in connection with the New Stables.

(9) Extensions to the Motor Car Shed in New Stables together with basement floor, compound wall and Office blocks.

(10) Thorough repairs to the Baroda Bank Building.

Works in progress.

(1) Fixing the whole of the sanitary alterations at L. V. Palace.

(2) Removing the chunam plaster and making cement plaster, &c., to the corridors, &c., at the Jaya Mahal Palace, Bombay.

(3) Re-arrangement of L. V. Palace store and kitchen.

BARODA DISTRICT.

Works completed.

(1) Police Lines at Saoli.

(2) Dispensary with outhouses at Waghodia.

(3) Rest House at Karjan.

(4) Bungalow at Sundarpura.

(5) School Buildings at Jahaj, Amla, Gawasad, Mandala, Karwan and Bharthana.

Works in progress.

(1) Munsiff Court at Karjan.

(2) Police Thana at Vancharra.

(3) A. V. School at Bhadran.

(4) Girls' School at Bhadran.

(5) School Buildings at Phenao, Lingthali, Simli, Anastu, Haripura, Vadaj, Wadhwana, Kukas and Mangrol.

(6) Abkari Depot at Dabhoi.

(7) Vahivatdar's Bungalow at Waghodia.

KADI DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) School for 160 boys at Kanthravi.

(2) A. V. School at Chanasma.

(3) Bungalow for the Police Naib Suba in the compound of the Police Head Quarters at Mehsana.

(4) Karkoon's chawl at Harij.

Works in progress.

(1) School for 150 boys at Maknaj.

(2) Do. do. at Dangarwa.

(3) Do. for 300 girls at Vijapur.

(4) Mehsana Police Head Quarters.

(5) Police Line at Sidhpur.

(6) Munsiff Court at Mehsana.

(7) Rest House at Visnagar.

(8) Abkari Chowki at Fichadi.

NAVSARI DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Thorough repairs to the Dasturwadi Bungalow.

(2) Police Line at Kamrej.

(3) Dispensary with outhouses at Palsana.

(4) A. V. School for 180 boys at Vyara.

(5) Village School for 160 boys at Dhaman.

(6) School for boys and girls at Posra.

(7) Carpentry Workshop in the Model Farm at Songad for the use of Dhanka boys (except plaster, oil-painting and colour washing, etc.).

(8) Liquor store in the Sadar Fad at Naosari.

(9) Constructing Forest Buildings at Umra, Velanpore, Gangadia, Karod, Anawal, Raigad and Verpada.

(10) Constructing a 1st Class Forest Rest House at Satkashi and a second class one with outhouses and wells at Kherwada.

Works in progress.

(1) Repairs to the Dhadaka Bungalow.

(2) Rest-house at Kathore.

(3) Repairs to New Public Offices at Naosari.

(4) Police Line at Gandevi.

(5) Extension to the Bazar Gate Police Chowki at Navsari.

(6) Village School for 120 boys at Ena.

(7) Village School for 200 boys at Vesma.

(8) Village School for 150 to 180 boys at Dolwan in Songad Taluka.

(9) Village School for 160 boys at Umbhel in Kamrej Taluka.

(10) Constructing Forest Buildings at Gohan, Pateldevi, Mandal, Limchhoti, Bavli and Pipal.

(11) Constructing a 2nd Class Forest Rest House at Chimer with outhouses, three rooms and a well.

(12) Constructing three Forest Daroga Offices with outhouses and a compound wall at Songad.

(13) Constructing 4 and 5 rooms for forest servants and a 2nd Class Rest House at Zankwao.

AMRELI DIVISION.

Works completed.

(1) Police Line at Damnagar.

(2) Quarters for Mahalkari, room for temple ornaments and room for guards at Beyt.

Works in progress.

(1) Forest buildings at Sarsia, Dalkhania, Karamdali, Bhania, Borala and Ghatwad.

(2) A school for 100 boys at Arnaj in Kodinar Taluka.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

BARODA DISTRICT.

Works completed.

(1) Mandala Station road.

(2) Road from Camp Quarter Guard to Harni.

(3) Road from Itola Railway Station to town.

Works in progress.

(1) Karjan-Miyagam Road.

(2) Road from Baroda Cantonment to Chhani.

(3) Road from Waghodia Railway Station to town.

KADI DISTRICT.

Works completed.

(1) Constructing a Bridge on the Unjah Station road.

(2) Metal road from Chanasma Railway Station to town.

(3) Kunker road from Harij Railway Station to town.

(4) Constructing a culvert on the southern drain at Pansar.

Works in progress.

(1) Road from public Office Compound to the Police Head Quarter Building at Mehsana.

(2) Constructing a road from Unjah Railway Station to Unawa.

(3) Thoroughly repairing and metalling the road from Chiloda to Dasella, a portion of the Sadra Dabhoda Road.

(4) Kunker road from Bechraji Railway Station to Mata's Temple.

NAVSARI DISTRICT.

Works completed.

(1) Approaches to the Mindhola River Bridge.

(2) Bridge on the Kadodra Khadi on Chalthan-Kathore Road.

(3) Making the Kamrej-Sarthana Road pucca with sand.

(4) Bridge on the Chokhad Khadi with approaches.

(5) Road from Vesma to Palsana.

Works in progress.

(1) Road from Chalthan to Kathore.

(2) Road from Vyara to Unai.

(3) Road from Zankwao Railway Station to Balethi Village Bund.

(4) Road from Karod to Mogran.
(5) Road from Umerpada to Khant.
(6) Road from Sadadoon to Otta *via.* Lavchali.

AMRELI DISTRICT.

Works completed.

Nil.

Works in progress.

(1) Road from Dhari to Ghadia Chawand.
(2) Road from Damnagar to Dhamel.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

Work of the Electric Karkhana.

4. The Electric Installations at the L. V. and Makarpura Palaces at Baroda, the Jaya Mahal Palace at Bombay, the Woodstock property at Ootacamund and the Motibag Bungalow at Baroda and other installations together with the Telephone Exchange were maintained satisfactorily during the year. The total consumption of energy in the above installations aggregated to about 3,28,550 units.

New load connected to the mains and the receipts.

5. The demand for current from private consumers showed a steady increase and despite the restrictions in connecting new premises, the new load connected to the mains during the year amounted to 80 K. W. The receipts from the sale of current amounted to Rs. 31,220 against Rs. 20,504 derived in the previous year. The total number of lights connected upto the end of July 1916 amounted to 5,027 and that of fans 993.

Progress restricted owing to War.

6. Owing to the War, the new generating set ordered in connection with the general scheme was delivered so very late that it resulted in considerably

restricting the progress of most of the works. Further owing to the abnormal increase of prices, some of the items had to be with-held indefinitely.

Telephones.

7. New Telephones at the Medical Stores, Police Commissioner's Office, C. I. D. Office, Raopura Fire Station, City Improvement Trust, Maharaj-Kumar Dhairyashil Rao's Bungalow and Second Infantry Akota Line were connected to the Central exchange.

Number of calls.

8. The total number of calls that passed through the Central and Sub-Exchanges aggregated to over 2,56,776, *i.e.*, about 705 calls per day.

STATE GARDENS.

The L. V. Palace Garden.

9. The Laxmi Vilas Palace Garden was well maintained and Major Wanhill's suggestions to improve the sanitation and mitigate the mosquito nuisance in the garden were carried out. The roads and paths were properly attended to and the Nursery was stocked with good rare plants. A puggy shed was constructed in Yaoteshwar Section near the Boat House. The fountains of the terrace garden were oil-painted and the Chiman Bag fountains, which were constructed long before the present regime, were thoroughly repaired. The Riding Road and some of the roads of Vishrambag were set right.

Her Highness' Garden.

10. The Garden was properly maintained and the roads and edging all round were kept trim. The new plantations of fruit trees were properly looked after and vegetables of choice varieties were grown and supplied to the Palace.

Prince's Palace Garden

11. The border shrubberies were extended and planted out with good shrubs. The avenue trees were properly maintained and an additional avenue of

Borassus flaheli formis, was planted. New roads were made round the Palace and part of the landscape gardening was laid out.

12. The Garden together with roads, paths and lawns was properly maintained and the birds and animals were well cared for and stocked with good varieties. The Animal House and the structures were also kept in good order.

Makarpura Garden.

13. The Park together with roads and paths was maintained in good order and some portions in various sections were properly cleaned and laid out. The big Aviary Structure, Merry-go-round, Duck-pond, Bear Pit and the Crocodile pit were thoroughly repaired and converted into healthier places for the animals. The sunk fence portion recently improved seems a natural ground for the deer and it has attracted the attention of many visitors. A pair of Bengal tigers recently bought has added to the attraction of the Zoo.

Public Park.

14. The Arboretum was maintained with great difficulty. The ground being poor and water scanty, foreign plants had to be maintained with water mixed with acids, discharged from the Dyeing Factory. Important natural orders were planted and maintained. The Nursery was stocked with good varieties of young plants.

The Arboretum.

15. The garden, being in the heart of the City, is so much frequented by the general public that it gets over-crowded at times. It was maintained in good order and extended on the east boundary and laid out in good style. One Badminton Court made in this new portion has added to the enjoyment of the public. The eastern boundary has since been completed with masonry wall and ornamental

Jubilee Garden.

railings and the embankment sloped and planted with shrubs and rampant creepers.

16. The main bungalow and other buildings were properly maintained. A part of the plaster which was getting white through salts of the sea breeze, was taken out bodily and substituted by cement plaster. The colour washing and oil-painting was properly done and the main cistern covered with mosquito proof cover. The garden was maintained in good style. The Readymoney Hill Road and others were repaired and properly maintained.

Jayamahal Palace and Garden at Bombay.

17. The Woodstock, Jaysing Villa and all houses were maintained in good condition. In the Woodstock, on the east side on Her Highness' portion, the verandah was extended. The Garden was properly maintained and several flowering annuals rich in colours were planted. The roads and paths were also maintained with care.

Woodstock property and Garden at Ootacamund.

18. Other minor gardens were also maintained in a satisfactory condition and big shady trees were planted therein.

Minor gardens satisfactorily maintained.

19. The total expenditure of the Garden Division, during the year, came to Rs. 3,11,782.

Total expenditure.

IRRIGATION.

20. The total outlay on Irrigation and Water Works was Rs. 53,60,401 upto the end of the year under report.

Total outlay on irrigation.

21. No new large Irrigation Work was undertaken during the year, as the Government has laid it down as a policy not to take up such big works until the

No new large works were undertaken.

existing ones were rectified and improved and put in proper effective order.

Projects prepared by Irrigation Engineer.

22. The Irrigation Engineer continued to prepare projects for Irrigation, Drainage and Water Works, with the help of a Project Establishment employed in four Divisions and to supervise those works that were being executed by the Divisional Executive Engineers.

Irrigation works completed or in progress.

23. During the year under report, the following Irrigation works of importance were either completed or in progress:—

Baroda Division.

(*a*) *In Baroda Division,* the Dhanora and the Sipore-Timbi Tanks were in progress and the earth work of the dam of both the tanks was practically completed.

Kad Division.

(*b*) *In Kadi Division,* the Chandrasan and Santej Tank works were com pleted and no other new works were undertaken. The work of making additional outlets and canals to the Thol Tank was also completed.

Naosari Division.

(*c*) *In Naosari Division,* the contractor for the work of Tichakia Bandhara, which was in progress last year, having failed to execute it completely, it had to be divided into six groups for facility of letting them by contract against the original contractor. But only two groups were undertaken by different contractors and the rest had to be done departmentally. The work of canal excavation was already being done departmentally. Cement concrete and pointing to the Masonry Dam of the Dosuwada Tank were quite completed. Repairs were also made to Bagdai Tank and the waste weir of Ubhel.

(*d*) *In Amreli Division,* the items remaining to be done in connection with the Mota Ankadia and Dhamel Tank Projects were undertaken and completed. The work of restoring and making improvements to the Thebi river bund at Amreli was in progress. The Pichvi Tank work was also in progress. Two wooden spurs were constructed in the Dhatarwadi river at Khambha so as to protect the village site from erosion.

Amreli Division.

24. Several other minor works were also either completed or in progress at the end of the year. They provided water for irrigating more than 4,187 bighas of land. The revenue derived from them was Rs. 11,361-6-9, besides certain dues in the shape of Himayats (that for Chikli-Bundhara alone being Rs. 10,063). The expenditure incurred on Irrigation works alone was Rs. 2,32,091 during the year under report.

Area of land irrigated and revenue derived.

WATER WORKS.

25. The Baroda Water Works were maintained satisfactorily during the year at the cost of the City Municipality.

The Baroda City Water Works.

The demand for new house connections remained steady. 328 new connections were made during the year, the total connections being brought to 7,391 against 7,063 of the previous year.

26. Two Branch pipe lines were laid in Tad Falia in Babajipura and on the new road between Mama's Pole and Kapadi Pole. Hydrants from Public Park to Race Course Road and from Station to the Pipe Testing Yard were repaired and three hydrants of 2½" fixed in Sayaji Gunj.

New pipe lines laid and Hydrants fixed.

27. In addition to private connections, there existed about 460 standposts and one low pressure tank in Dandia Bazar for use of water by the general public.

Standposts for general public.

28. With scanty rains during the year and with the ever increasing demand for water for house–hold purposes, Military services, trade, roads, gardens and the City Sewage, the desirability of regulating public water supply as to its quality and quantity was one of the most pressing questions and so hours of daily water supply were further reduced without causing inconvenience to the public.

Hours of daily water supply reduced further.

29. Nimetta works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,400 during the year. The expenditure was incurred for the purpose of purifying water to render it suitable for domestic use. The water is being tested by Chemical and Bacteriological analysis once a month.

Maintenance of Nimetta Works.

30. The work of supplying Ajwa water to the people of Rawal village was started on the 3rd October, 1915 and was in progress at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred upto the end of July 1916 came to Rs. 1,316 against the sanction of Rs. 3,738.

Supply of Ajwa water to Rawal village.

31. The work of the second Bore at Nimetta was resumed on the 12th July, 1915 but the rods having proved rather weak to drive the hole deeper, the diameter of the hole had to be reduced from $6\frac{1}{2}''$ to $5\frac{1}{2}''$. The work of driving the latter hole ($5\frac{1}{2}''$ hole) was carried out satisfactorily and it reached a depth of 833 ft. by the middle of February 1916, when the work had to be stopped, as it was not practicable to drive the hole still deeper for want of stronger rods.

Resumption and progress of the second bore at Nimetta.

32. *In Baroda District*, the Sinore water works, Bhadran water works and Sankhéda water works were looked after and

Baroda Division.

maintained by the P. W. Department at the expense of the respective Municipalities. The Sojitra town water supply work was in progress.

Kadi Division.

33. *In Kadi Division,* the Pattan water works were looked after and maintained by the P. W. D. at the expense of the Pattan Municipality.

Naosari Division.

34. *In Naosari Division,* the work of Kathore water supply was in progress. The work of Gandevi town water supply was let by contract and commenced on the 1st February 1916 but it could not be pushed on for want of iron well-curb which the contractors were unable to deliver during the year under report. Sanction for Vyara water supply work was obtained and arrangements were being made to start the same. The machinery for trial borings for Naosari Town water supply was set up and first bore completed on the 15th June, 1916, and second one commenced on the 24th July, 1916 and taken to a depth of 51 feet at the end of the year.

Amreli Division.

35. *In Amreli Division,* the Amreli town water supply project was being matured. The inflow in the Tarvadi well at Amreli has been gauged but the results being not encouraging, it is intended to have a trial boring made in the well in the first instance. The Dwarka town water supply project was also under investigation.

Sewerage and Field Drains.

Field Drainage.

Progress in Baroda Division.

36. In Baroda District, the work of field drainage in Karjan Taluka was in progress. 20·5 miles of drains were completed and 5½ miles in progress.

New work in Kadi District.

37. In Kadi District, new outlet and channels for Thol Tank (chains 131) were constructed, and the existing drains satisfactorily maintained.

FOREST WORKS.

In Naosari Division.

38. For the improvement of Rani Mahals of the Naosari District and to facilitate timber traffic, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted to the construction of Buildings, wells, roads, &c., and an additional sum of Rs. 26,000, was sanctioned in March 1916 from savings in the general Budget for doing further works from the sanctioned programme not provided for in the Budget for the year. The total expenditure incurred against these sums amounted to Rs. 59,806 at the end of the year. Mr. M. R. Patel, Assistant Engineer, has shown very great zeal in the execution of forest works for which he deserves commendation.

Allotment and expenditure in connection with Forest works.

STATE FURNITURE WORKS.

39. During the year under report, the Factory turned out articles worth about Rs. 45,000. The gross profit of about Rs. 7,475 earned by the Factory excluding the expenses incurred on establishment as in Kalabhavan was utilized towards the payment of interest on the working capital, depreciation, &c., leaving a net profit of 11¼ per cent to the Factory.

Work done and profit earned by the State Furniture Works.

WORKS BRANCH.

40. As usual, the work of sanitary fittings, plumbing, decorating, &c., to the Palaces and big structures was carried out by Mr. R. W. Watson assisted by Mr. Phillip J. Pugh, two Sanitary Overseers and three paid apprentices.

Sanitary, &c., work in Works Branch carried out by Mr. Watson assisted by Mr. Pugh and other subordinates.

GRANT AND OUTLAY.

41. The expenditure incurred by the Department for the last two years is shown in the following table :—

Expenditure of two years compared under different heads.

Name of works.	Expenditure in 1914-15.	Expenditure in 1915-16.
Original works	13,59,125	15,27,262
Repairs	6,62,498	7,38,368
Establishment	3,09,427	3,26,974
Tools and Plant	54,024	42,883
Refund of Revenue	511	21
Petty Military Public Works ...	6.323	7,196
Irrigation Works, Revenue account.	14,388	14,901
Unclaimed Deposits	198	30
Famine relief works.		
A Previous Famine	15	203
B Last Famine	545	...
C Current Famine	127	2
D Do. for 1915-16	...	2,202
Extra-ordinary.		
Famine	20,757	3,988
Miscellaneous	...	1,128
Khangi Contribution works ...	1,55,655	1,54,567
Petty Public works of the Khangi Department.	97,874	1,03,072
Miscellaneous contribution works such as water works, &c.	97,643	1,72,722 (This includes Rs. 61,555 for Pattan Water Works.)
Irrigation & other works charged to capital account.	4,17,052	2,32,091
Grand Total ...	31,96,162	33,27,610

42. The total budget allotment for the year was Rs. 37,47,333. The following table shows the expenditure incurred in the several Divisions :—

Total Budget allotment and the expenditure incurred in the several Divisions.

Division.	Expenditure in 1914-15.	Expenditure in 1915-16.
City Division	8,46,743	10,39,666
Baroda Division...	4,89,208	4,42,974
Garden Division	3,09,192	3,11,782
Naosari Division...	3,98,483	3,65,898
Kadi Division	3,24,512	3,68,396
Amreli Division	3,91,686	2,43,816
Palace Division	4.36,338	3,24,354
Electric Division... ...		2,30,724
Total Rs. ...	31,96,162	33,27,610

B—Railways.

43. The direction of the Railway Department continued under Mr. E. Walrond Bryant, M. Inst. C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, during the whole period under report.

Direction.

Mr. P. K. Shinde, B.A., A.M. I.C.E., was appointed as Personal Assistant on 7-3-1916 and continues in this post.

44. The following Assistant Engineers have been in charge of the various construction Divisions :—

Personnel.

1. Mr. Ralph Salder, Motipura–Tankhala Railway Sec: No. I.
2. Mr. A. Foster Josephs, Motipura–Tankhala Railway, Sec: No. II.
3. Mr. P. C. Bose, Jarod–Samlaya and Samlaya–Savli Railway.
4. Mr. M. L. Tewari, Savli–Timba Railway, Section No. I.
5. Mr. U. B. Shivdasani, L.C.E., Savli–Timba Railway, Section No. II.
6. Mr. R. C. Desai, Wagrod-Kakosi and Dewusna-Bechraji Railways.
7. Mr. T. M. Desai, L.C.E., Masor Road–Jambusar Railway.
8. Mr. D. B. Shukla, L.C.E., Chalala–Dhari Extension.
9. Mr. Waryamsingh Manku, Bilimora–Kalamba Railway.
10. Mr. M. M. Desai, L.C.E., Choranda–Koral Railway.

Total Open Mileage.

45. The details of the total Open Mileage of the State owned Railways at the end of the year :—

Name of Railways.	Gauge.	Miles.
1. Petlad Railway	5′–6″	21·498
2. Mehsana Railway	Metre	163·008
3. Kalol Railway	,,	46·110
4. Khijadia–Dhari Railway	,,	37·22
5. Dabhoi Railway	Narrow	147·551
6. Kosamba–Zankvav Railway ...	,,	26·120
7. Bilimora–Kalamba Railway ... (Bilimora to Unai)	,,	26·200
8. Petlad–Vaso Railway	,,	18·830
Total	Miles ...	486·537

46. During the year under report, 144·51 miles were under construction, of which 27·26 miles were opened for traffic.

Mileage under construction and opened to traffic.

47. The total Budget Grant sanctioned for Railways during the year was Rs. 28,51,000 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,99,216.

Budget Provision and Expenditure.

48. Further action on the proposed scheme of Workshops was deferred under the orders of His Highness' Government.

Proposed Workshops.

49. 100 Bogie Wagons and 60 covered Goods Wagons for the Dabhoi Railways and the new Extensions, were constructed by the Department during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,63,303–8–0 which includes a sum of Rs. 1,232 for temporary sidings and Rs. 1,400 for the supply and fixing of lashing hooks, as under :—

Erection of Wagons by the State Railway Department.

	Rs. a. p.
100 Bogie Wagons	2,62,155–4–10
60 Covered Goods Wagons ...	1,01,148–3– 2

or Rs. 2,621-8-0 per open Bogie Wagon and Rs. 1,685-12-10 per covered Goods Wagon.

50. A detailed description of lines completed and those under construction, is given below :—

Details of new lines.

(*a*) LINES COMPLETED AND OPEN FOR TRAFFIC :—

(1) Jarod–Samlaya Extension, 2′–6″ Gauge, 5·57 miles opened on the 13th December, 1915.

(2) Chalala–Dhari Section of the Khijadia–Dhari Railway, Metre Gauge, 11·68 miles, opened on the 27th May, 1916.

(3) Wagrod–Kakosi, an extension of the Mehsana–Wagrod Line, Metre Gauge, 10 miles, opened on the 28th May, 1916.

(b) PROGRESS OF LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION :—

1. *Narrow Gauge.*

(i) Samlaya–Savli–Timba Railway, 33·34 Miles :—All earthwork and bridges completed. Completion of work delayed for want of Permanent Way materials.

(ii) Motipura–Tankhala Railway, 26·29 miles :—The works are progressing.

(iii) Masor Road–Jambusar Railway, 6·97 miles :—Works nearing completion.

(iv) Unai–Kalamba, the last section (8·68 miles) of the Bilimora–Kalamba Railway :—Works nearing completion.

(v) Choranda–Koral Railway, 11·68 miles :—Works postponed owing to the high cost of steel work.

(vi) Bodeli–Chhota Udepur Railway, 22·65 miles, is being constructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway on behalf of the Baroda and Chhota Udepur States.

2. *Metre Gauge.*

(i) Dewusna–Bechraji Railway, 21·30 miles :—Earthwork commenced as Famine Relief Work.

(ii) Kuranga–Arathra Railway, 36·25 miles :—No progress was made during the year as the Government of India's decision regarding the extension to Jamnagar has not yet been received.

(*c*) LINES FOR WHICH ESTIMATES WERE SUBMITTED FOR SANCTION :—

(i) Songhad–Vajpur Extension, Narrow Gauge, 19·69 miles:—Plans and Estimates were submitted for sanction but His Highness' Government decided to hold over its construction until the lines now under construction are completed.

(ii) Vijapur–Ransipur, 14·01 miles, and Ransipur Vadnagar Extension, 9·36 miles, Metre Gauge:—Plans and estimates were submitted for sanction and His Highness was pleased to order that the line from Ransipur to Chhada and thence to Varetha should be surveyed and estimates submitted for orders.

(iii) Plans and estimates submitted for a Motor Transport Vehicle Service between Sayan and Kathor, were ordered to be held over until the close of the War.

(iv) Dewusna–Bechraji Railway, Metre Gauge, 21·30 miles :—Plans and Estimates submitted and the work commenced as a Famine Relief Work.

(*d*) LINES SURVEYED OR TO BE SURVEYED:—

(i) Vijapur–Ransipur Extension, 14·01 miles, completed.

(ii) Ransipur–Vadnagar Extension, 9·38 miles, completed.

(iii) Dewusna–Bechraji Railway, 21·30 miles, completed.

(iv) Dasalwada to Ahmedabad, about 30 miles :—Sanction of the Government of India to the

survey being carried out has been applied for and is awaited.

(v) Dhari–Visavadar Extension, 19 miles, and

(vi) A Branch from Jamvala on the Talala–Una Section of the Junaghad State Railway to Velan *via* Kodinar, about 22¼ miles :—Government of India's sanction to the survey of these lines has been received and the Government of His Highness have ordered the survey of the line from Velan to Ghanwad *via* Kodinar being carried out during the coming working season.

(vii) Goyagate to Vaghodia, about 13 miles :—Sanction of the Government of India has been received and the survey will be done next working season.

(viii) Mohua to Bardoli :—Sanction of the Government of India for the survey of this line has been applied for.

Progress in Railway Construction.

51. The programme of Railway Construction is now nearing its end. The general policy of the State has been to undertake all such Railways, whether Feeder or Chord, as, besides being likely to pay, were also needed for their indirect benefits to the country, the development of backward tracts and the opening up of forest areas. Most of the Head–quarter towns of Talukas and other important places of interest are now connected by Rail and several projects have been undertaken in the interests of administrative convenience as well. The only Railway lines which are still on the tapis are (1) the Dwarka–Jamnagar or the Dwarka–Porebundar

Railway, (2) the Velan–Kodinar–Jamwala, and (3) the Dhari-Visavadar Railways, in Kathiawad; (4) the Petlad-Bhadran–Valood Extension, and (5) the Ranu–Dabka line in Baroda District; (6) the Vijapur–Ransipur–Chada–Varetha line, and (7) the Attarsumba–Kapadvanj line, in the Kadi District; and (8) the Songadh–Vajpur, (9) the Zankvao–Bardipada, (10) the Bardoli–Mahuva, (11) the Mahuva–Anawal, and (12) the Navsari-Palsana lines, in the Navsari District.

The next problem is of roads and communications.

52. On the completion of the railway programme, the problem of improving the roads and communications throughout the State will engage the earnest attention of Government. The Amreli District is well equipped with a number of metalled roads and with the inroad of Railways in the interior, more roads will not be needed. Roads in the Kadi District are costly to make and more expensive to maintain. The sandy soil is not fitted for the laying of metalled roads. Some important roads, however, have been undertaken where they were most needed—as between Dabhoda and Sadra and between Unjha and Unawa; and they will be now undertaken between Visnagar, Valam and Bhalak. The Baroda District with its black cotton soil in the Kanam tract admits only of fair weather or sand roads which are being pushed on. What is more needed in these tracts is culverts and bridges over ravines and nullas, than pucca roads which only become quagmires in the rains. The Navsari District presents the most suitable field for the building of good roads. Several forest roads have now been metalled and other roads joining Navsari with Palsana and Kamrej on the one hand and with Mahuva on the other, are on the programme of construction. The Railway projects connecting Palsana with Navsari and Mahuva with Bardoli are under consideration and if undertaken would save so much of road-construction in the District.

C.—Baroda City Improvement Trust.

53. This was the fifth year of the City of Baroda Improvement Trust and Mr. A. H. Coyle continued as Chairman and the following gentlemen as Trustees of the Board :—

Constitution.

1.	Dr. Balabhai Maganlal Nanavati, L.M. & S.	Government nominees.
2.	Mr. R. R. Kothawala.	
3.	Mr. Maneklal Ambaram Doctor.	Elected by the City Municipality.
4.	Dr. G. B. Paranjpe, L.M. & S.	

During the latter part of the year, *i.e.*, from May to the end of July 1916, Mr. A. H. Coyle was on leave and Mr. V. R. Akolker, L.C.E., the Acting Chief Engineer, worked as Chairman, City Improvement Trust.

54. The Budget estimates for works of improvements, &c., sanctioned by Government amounted to Rs. 3,51,563 against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,78,582 according to the following details :—

Expenditure.

	Rs. a. p.
Buildings	11,691–13– 6
Communications	48,643– 2– 8
Irrigation and Drainage ...	1,61,724– 6–10
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	26,562– 9– 5
Tools and Plant	1,590–10– 6
Establishment	27,826– 6– 8
Unforeseen works	349– 0– 0
Unpaid liability	194– 7– 6
Total ...	2,78,582– 9– 1

The expenditure falls short of the Budget grant owing to progress having been retarded in the acquisition of properties due to legal difficulties.

55. In addition to new works of improvements, the City Improvement Trust maintained the completed portions of City Drainage works on behalf of the City Municipality, acquired certain properties on behalf of the Public Works Department and made drainage connections at the cost of the house owners. The expenditure incurred on behalf of these bodies is as under :—

Contribution works.

		Rs. a. p.
1.	City Municipality	24,629–9–2
2.	P. W. Department	1,321–9–6
3.	Private individuals	2,689–5–6
	Total ...	28,820–8–2

56. The following sanctions were accorded by Government during the year under report :—

Works sanctioned.

		Rs.
1.	Supplementary sanction for drainage connections of houses comprised in the area of the 8th section of City Drainage Works	24,000
2.	Laying a 7″ pipe–sewer and providing a water main in the lane between Mama's Pole and Kapadi Pole ...	1,951 out of 2,951
3.	Laying 6″ pipe–sewer with man–holes, etc., in the Kharwawad near Murdabari.	2,840
4.	Acquisition of a house bearing census No. ચ 6–28 and open land in Anandpura.	3,290
5.	Opening and widening the west side lane and laying out 7″ pipe-sewer in Khadia Pole, etc.	7,677

6. Opening the lane between Limada Pole and Mahajan's Pole, etc. ... ... Rs. 32,989

7. Acquisition of a house bearing census No. 2 श्री 1-85 and removing its debris in Jambu Beyt 291

57. The following schemes were under contemplation though not fully developed :—

Schemes in hand.

Widening the lane between Kachhia Pole and Jogidas Vithal's Pole.

Widening the lane between Jogidas Vithal's pole and Kothi pole.

Widening the lane between Kothi Pole and Ahmedabadi Pole.

Widening the lane between Kadwa and Lewa lanes of Ahmedabadi Pole.

Widening the lane between the houses on Raopura road and those of Anastu Tekra.

58. During the year under report, good progress was made in the execution of the City Drainage works and about eight miles of pipe-sewers were laid with all accessories thereon. The total expenditure incurred for these works during the year was Rs. 1,61,724 against Rs. 1,27,754 during the previous year. The building at the Main Pumping Station for housing the machinery has been completed and the Automatic Pumping Station No. IX near the New Stables has been started. An electric pumping plant in duplicate for this latter work has been received from England and the building work to house the machinery is being pushed forward. The electric pumping plant has been set up at the Main Pumping Station and the electric main laid which is now awaiting connection with that in the City. The Drainage works were examined by Mr. C. Mandy, C.E., an expert from Bombay Government and his reports have now been received.

Drainage work.

59. This work is being executed by the City Improvement Trust on behalf of the City Municipality at a cost which is estimated at Rs. 6,142 and has made a satisfactory progress during the year under report. When completed, it will give relief to the Tulsi Wadi Night Soil Depot which is a nuisance to the Military Barracks.

Night soil depot.

60. During the year under report, dissatisfaction at the awards made by the Compensation Officer resulted in five references being made to the Civil Court. Out of past references as well as those made during the year, two cases were decided in favour of the plaintiffs and four in favour of the Trust.

Civil suits.

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A.—Education.

(a) ORGANISATION.

Special Education Committee.

1. During the year under report, it was deemed expedient to take stock of the progress made by Compulsory Education and to ascertain the real condition of primary schools, which have been extended during the last decade even to small villages with a population of 100 or 200 souls. Opinions of the people of the State, and those interested in the advancement of Compulsory Education were invited, and the various suggestions received were placed before a Special Education Committee. After full deliberation it was decided that, as the number of schools and the enrolment of children of school-going age was now satisfactorily secured, greater attention should be paid to increase the efficiency of schools. It was a year of re-adjustment in every branch of the Department. Intensive improvement was taken up in hand and was not allowed to be relegated to the back ground by mere extensive advancement as heretofore. Quality and not quantity alone was held up as the ideal before the Department.

Number of institutions.

2. The number of institutions stood at 2,719 as against 3,141, showing a decrease of 422 institutions. The decrease is, however, only apparent and due to the readjustment and redistribution of schools: very small and inefficient schools were eliminated, smaller ones of the same type and kind in one and the same locality were amalgamated and small girls' schools were absorbed with those for boys, forming what are known as mixed schools. Again, the prevalence of famine conditions in

Kadi and Amreli Divisions required some schools to be closed by way of relief to the labouring classes. All these causes, combined with the raising of the age of admission of children to schools from the completion of the 6th to the completion of the 7th year, helped to bring about a fall in the total number of students enrolled in all institutions from 2,58,248 of the last year to 2,49,026 in the year under report.

Administration and Inspectorial Staff.

3. Mr. A. M. Masani directed and controlled the Department, English as well as Vernacular, as Minister of Education and Vidyadhikari and exercised general supervision over the Museum and the Library Department. In this, he was assisted by one Naib Vidyadhikari, 6 Divisional Inspectors, 4 Inspectresses and 37 Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Kinds of Educational Institutions.

4. The various Educational Institutions under the control of the Department were distributed according to their kind as shown in the table below :—

Nature of Institutions.	No.	No. of Male pupils.	No. of Female pupils.	Total.
English Education.				
1. College	1	626	10	636
2. High Schools for boys ...	11	4,133	11	4,144
3. High School for girls ...	1	...	142	142
4. A. V. Schools	35	4,832	...	4,832
5. Higher Standard Classes ...	13	269	...	269
6. Princes' School	1	1	2	3
Total ...	62	9,861	165	10,026
Vernacular Education.				
7. Training Colleges for men ...	2	580	...	580
8. Training College for women.	1	...	118	118
9. Vernacular schools for boys.	2,229	1,43,268	...	1,43,268
10. Vernacular schools for girls.	357	...	89,260	89,260
11. Kala Bhavan	1	408	...	408
12. Other Institutions ...	67	4,509	857	5,366
Total ...	2,657	1,48,765	90,235	2,39,000
Grand Total ...	2,719	1,58,626	90,400	2,49,026

(b) Features of the year.

Features of the year.

5. Among the important measures adopted during the year for the improvement of education and dissemination of knowledge may be mentioned the following :—

(1) An experiment of providing an afternoon meal to the boys of the Baroda Branch School was tried, for the first time, by the Baroda Sewa Mandal. A small monthly fee was charged to all the students except those who were really poor and unable to pay, and all the expenses were defrayed by the Mandal. It was very successful, attendance at school was more regular, and the students appeared refreshed and more attentive in their afternoon lessons. But unhappily after a trial of 6 months, the Mandal had to give it up for lack of funds. It proved by practical demonstration that the problem of school-feeding was easy of solution, if necessary funds could be collected from charitable endowments.

Feeding system introduced at Branch School.

(2) Annual examination of standards IV and V of local Vernacular schools was conducted by the teachers of the Secondary schools of the respective towns.

Examination of Ver. Stds. IV and V.

(3) High School students as well as teachers were encouraged to appear at the Ambulance Examination held under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, and many of them secured the diplomas.

Ambulance Examination.

(4) The 6th Standard class at Bhadran, conducted on temporary sanction, was made permanent and as a special case the scale of fees was raised to Rs. 2 p.m.

Bhadran 6th Standard class.

(5) The new stately building for the Baroda High School having been completed was given over to the school, thus leaving the old building, which was used both for High School and College, entirely for the use of the latter institution.

New High School Building.

(6) The opening ceremony of the building of Messrs. Mancherji and Ratanji Tata Billimora High School, constructed at a cost of Rs. 42,000, was performed by Maharaj-Kumar Jaisinh Rao Gaekwad, as representing His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, before a large gathering of Billimora public. In honour of this occasion, Mr. Mancherji Tata founded two scholarships—one to bear the name of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the other that of Maharaj-Kumar Jaisinh Rao Gaekwad.

Sheth M. and R. Tata High School.

(7) Sheth Ujamshi Pitamber of Patan generously offered a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards the construction of a hostel building for the Patan High School.

Donation of Sheth Ujamshi Pitamber.

(8) Mr. Nagjibhai Ramdas of Dabhoi Taluka, a member of the Baroda Legislative Council, offered a sum of Rs. 4,000 towards the erection of a hostel building for the use of the Dabhoi A. V. School.

Donation of Mr. Nagjibhai.

(9) The organisers of the Silver Jubilee movement of the Patan High School were able to collect a sum of Rs. 1,100, which they have placed at the disposal of the Minister of Education. The interest of this amount will be utilised every year for awarding prizes to students of that institution.

Pattan High School Silver Jubilee.

(10) The Boy Scout system introduced at Amreli showed a record of good work during the year. Nearly 80 students volunteered to help the poor and distressed by raising funds from people and co-operating with the Revenue authorities in bringing relief.

Scout system.

(11) Applications were invited this year, as usual, for giving loan scholarships to Baroda students for going to Europe

Loan scholarships.

for Civil Service or high professional examinations. There were no really first class students eligible for the scholarship. However, a Baroda student, Mr. Nanak B. Mehta, who is studying in America, was recommended to Government for this scholarship.

The appointment of a Special Committee.

(12) A Commission was appointed to inquire into the existing condition of schools and to suggest improvements in the Educational system. The various suggestions for reform made by the people were discussed and finally settled by the Special Education Committee.

The appointments of Special Educational Officers.

(13) The services of Mr. W. B. Padgaokar were placed at the disposal of this Department, first as Naib Vidyadhikari and later on as Special Educational Officer. Messrs. N. K. Dixit and S. V. Pendse were appointed Special Educational Inspectors and they worked in that capacity for 8 months.

The Deputation of two Inspectors to study the administration of the Bombay Education Department.

(14) Messrs. S. V. Pendse and G. M. Shah were deputed to visit and study the system of administration of the Bombay Education Department and to submit a report comparing the Baroda and Bombay systems and suggesting improvements that could be introduced with advantage.

Baroda & Kadi Prant divided into two Educational Divisions.

(15) For more efficient administration, each of the two Prants of Baroda and Kadi was divided into two Educational Divisions, with two additional Inspectors to administer the two new divisions.

Change in the curriculum.

(16) The Vernacular Course of 7 years was re-arranged and distributed over 6 years, the Infant (Below Standard) class being amalgamated with the first Standard class.

(17) The compulsory age of admission into schools was raised from the completion of 6th to the completion of 7th year.

Change in Compulsory age limit.

(18) The face value of the Training certificates was fixed, and sanction was accorded to give an initial salary of Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 to Third, Second and First year trained men respectively.

Pay of the trained teachers in Primary Schools.

(19) The work of printing text books and selling them to school children was hitherto carried out by the Department, but from this year it has been given away by contract to a Company of Baroda Booksellers and Publishers.

Book Depot.

(20) As the books of the *Bhashantar* Store increased in number from year to year owing to new publications, suitable arrangements were made to dispose of them.

Disposal of the *Bhashantar* Store books.

(21) The Vernacular Final or Sixth Standard Examination was held, for the first time at various centres, as a common test for students all over the State.

Common Vernacular Sixth Standard Examination.

(22) Messrs. Fattehkhan Jamalkhan and Amthabhai Govindbhai, Head Masters of Songadh and Mehsana schools respectively, were awarded Bronze Medals of the *Raj Ratna* Order in recognition of their meritorious services.

Medals received by members of the Educational Department.

6. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, during his cold weather tour in the Baroda Prant, paid a visit to Dabhoi, Karjan and other Talukas and inspected a number of schools and graciously ordered distribution of sweetmeats to the school children.

H. H. paying visit to Dabhoi and other Talukas.

7. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Mysore, during his short stay in Baroda in February 1916, paid a visit to the Kala Bhavan and the Baroda State Museum. He graced the occasion of the prize distribution gathering of all the Girls' schools of the Baroda City and distributed the prizes. The Raja of Kollengode paid a visit to the Training College for Women and the Girls' High School.

Visits of other distinguished personages.

(c) English Education.

8. In the year under report, there were 61 institutions where English was taught as against 65 in the preceding year. Three Aided Classes of higher standards, which were hitherto treated separately, were amalgamated with the Government High School, and one Unaided A. V. School was discontinued, as the number of students was small. The number of pupils on the roll in these different institutions is shown in the table below :—

Number and strength of English teaching institutions.

No. of Institutions.		Institutions.	No. of students.	
1914-15	1915-16		1914-15	1915-16
		Government :—		
1	1	Baroda College	601	636
4	5	High Schools for boys ...	2,134	2,479
1	1	High School for girls ...	122	142
26	25	A. V. Schools	3,549	4,004
		Aided :—		
5	5	High Schools	1,346	1,498
6	6	A. V. Schools	556	538
16	13	Stds. V, VI & VII Classes	329	269
		Unaided :—		
1	1	High School	100	167
5	4	A. V. Schools	299	290
65	61	Total ...	9,036	10,023

To these 10,023, may be added 1,319 boys learning English in 25 Primary schools, and 101 boys of the Antyaja Community learning English in two Antyaja schools at Baroda and at Patan. The grand total of the pupils learning English during the year thus comes to 11,443 (11,280 boys and 163 girls), as against 10,632 (10,394 boys and 238 girls) in the year preceding.

BARODA COLLEGE.

The Baroda College.

9. The Baroda College was founded in the year 1882 for imparting Higher University Education, and was recognised for the full course in Arts and Science in 1890. It maintained a large and augmented professorial staff and achieved, as usual, satisfactory results at the University Examinations. The staff consists of the Principal and fifteen professors, besides lecturers in French, Sanskrit and Logic, a Shastri, a Munshi, two College Fellows, two laboratory assistants and four student demonstrators in Physics, one laboratory assistant in chemistry, a mistri, a librarian and clerical staff.

Staff.

10. During the year, Mr. A. G. Widgery was appointed Professor of Philosophy and Comparative Religion. Prof. Jhala was transferred from the College to the Nyaya Mantri's Office and Mr. P. M. Bhambhani was appointed in his place as a lecturer in Logic and Moral Philosophy. Professor Widgery delivered a series of lectures on the study of Comparative Religion in the College Hall, which was well attended. He has started a seminar for original research in Philosophy and Comparative Religion.

Number of students.

11. The number of students on the College rolls continues to increase. It was 636 including 10 lady students as against 601 with 8 lady students in the preceding year.

Hostels.

12. There are three Government hostel buildings and one rented near the College in a healthy locality, yet the demand

for hostel accommodation is so great, that many students had to be refused admission. On the whole, 160 students were accommodated in residence. The Principal and the Resident Professor live near the hostels and maintain discipline.

Library.

13. The College has a well-stocked library containing about 11,190 volumes, of which 411 books were added during the year. The number of books issued to students and staff by the librarian was 7,000. In addition to the College Library, students are allowed free use of the Central Library.

Receipts and disbursements.

14. The total expenditure on account of the College amounted to Rs. 1,28,093 as against Rs. 92,448 in the year preceding, while receipts from fees. &c., amounted to Rs. 35,020 as against Rs. 27,122 in the last year.

University results.

15. The following table gives the results of the different University examinations held during the year :—

Examinations.	Number of students sent up.	Number of students passed.	Remarks.
M. A.	9	5	1 in 1st Class.
B. A.	69	46	1 in 1st Class. 13 in 2nd Class.
Intermediate (Arts) ...	181	99	14 in 2nd Class.
B. Sc.	4	2	
Intermediate (Science).	7	3	
First Year Course ...	284	167	This is a College Examination.
Total ...	554	322	

16. Cricket and Lawn Tennis games continue to be popular with students. The College Cricket team played several matches against other teams with varying success.

Games.

17. The seminar for the comparative study of Religion commenced its researches from August 1st, 1916. Out of 85 applicants for the three fellowships, three best men were selected, and a fourth one was accepted as a voluntary associate. A definite plan of work has been set before them and Professors Arte, Nawaballi and Rajwade have consented to co-operate in the researches in Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism, while Mr. Bhambhani, the lecturer in Logic, has undertaken a survey of the religions of the Sikhs and of the Dev Samaj. There was delay in obtaining the necessary supply of books from England, but the Central Library provided great facilities for the use of books.

The Seminar.

18. In the College observatory, meteorological readings are taken three times a day at 8–36, 10–36 A.M. and 4–36 P.M. by a specialist and recorded in a daily register. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 381 during the year.

The Observatory.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

19. During the year under report, there were six Government High Schools (including the Girls' High School at Baroda and the New Sheth M. and R. Tata Billimora High School). Besides, there were five Aided High Schools (two at Baroda, one each at Dharmaj, Navsari and Gandevi), and four Matriculation classes (one each at Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran and Sidhpur). There is one Unaided High School at Navsari conducted by Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil from his own private resources.

The High Schools.

20. In the Baroda High School, Cricket is getting more popular with students. Owing to good cricketers leaving the school on passing their Matriculation examination and others being age-barred from playing in the Cup-tournament, the High School team did not come off successful in the final. However, it secured the Kolhapur Wrestling Shield and 5 gold and silver medals. Cricket is played by students of all other High Schools, who evince increased interest every year.

Cricket and Athletic tournaments.

21. The following table gives the results at the Matriculation and School Final Examinations in the above mentioned institutions :—

Matriculation and School Final Examination results.

No.	Name of Institute.	Matriculation.				School Final.			
		Sent up.		Passed.		Sent up.		Passed.	
		Students.	Ex-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.	Students.	Ex-Students.
	Government.								
1	Baroda High School	92	2	70	1	6	...	2	...
2	Baroda Girls' High School	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	Amreli High School	24	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
4	Patan High School	44	6	14	1	...	...	...	...
5	Visnagar High School	14	1	6	1	...	...	...	...
* 6	Seth M. & R. Tata High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.								
7	Shree Sayaji H. School, Baroda	54	8	11	2	...	...	...	...
8	Maharani Chimnabai H. S., Baroda ...	21	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dharmaj High School	10	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa	34	1	26†	1	21	...	7	...
11	Sir C. J. R. High School, Gandevi	12	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
12	Matriculation Class, Petlad	68	4	29	1	25	...	9	...
13	Do. Sojitra	15	1	11	1	7	...	3	...
14	Do. Bhadran	12	1	2	...	1	...	1	...
15	Do. Sidhpur	14	1	8	...	...	...	...	...

* This school has commenced teaching the Matriculation class only recently.

† One student stood 11th on the list of successful candidates.

22. Every one of the Government High Schools has a hostel attached to it. The hostels at Petlad, Sojitra, Bhadran and Sidhpur offer accommodation to eighty, thirty-seven, twenty and twenty-seven students respectively. The Dabu Quarters and the Gulabdas Hostel, both at Naosari, accommodate fifty and seventy-four students respectively. A movement is set on foot to provide a school hostel to the Billimora High School.

High School hostels.

ANGLO–VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

23. During the year, the number of A. V. Schools, both Government and Aided, was thirty-one; besides, there were nine Aided Fifth and Sixth Standard Classes, attached to Government Schools and four independent Unaided Anglo–Vernacular Schools.

The A. V. Schools.

24. Residential facilities for students studying in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools are provided on Grant–in–aid principle at each of the following places :—

Hostels.

Padra, Dabhoi, Karjan, Mehsana, Kadi, Vijapur, Kathor and Maroli.

Arrangements are being made by the people to start hostels at Shinor and at Dehgam.

In all the hostels, the boarders have to pay only the food charges, the expenses on account of the rent for the building and the salaries of the Boarding Superintendent, cooks and servants are shared by Government and the people.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL–BUILDINGS.

25. During the year, new buildings for the Baroda High School and Billimora High School were completed and taken

Buildings.

up for use. The buildings at Vyara and Chanasma are ready and they will be thrown open to the respective schools at the beginning of the next year; and the one for the Bhadran High School is nearly finished and will be available for use within a short time.

WORK DONE BY SPECIAL OFFICERS.

Science Instructor.

26. Mr. R. H. Chaudhari, the Science Instructor, being offered a better post in the Revenue Department, Mr. Motilal U. Almaula, a Science teacher in the Baroda High School, was appointed to take his place. He visited six Secondary schools and five Primary schools. He helped the schools in fitting up the laboratory, performing typical experiments and purchasing science apparatus for practical work according to the curriculum prescribed by the University.

PRINCES' SCHOOL.

Princes' school.

27. The Princes' school was attended by Bala Raje Pratapsing and Shrimati Indumati and Laxmidevi. Their school studies were interrupted for a time by their keeping indifferent health.

Staff and progress of the school.

28. Miss G. Marsden continued as the Head Mistress of the school and was assisted by one Gujarati and two Marathi teachers. The progress in studies of the three pupils is different and each one learns separately. Drawing and Nature study are taught by the Head Mistress, and for Music there is a separate teacher. To enable the Royal children to learn conversational Gujrati, young Gujrati speaking children are brought to the school to associate with them in talk and play. A gymnasiun teacher gives them training in drill and physical culture under the supervision of the Head Mistress.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships.

29. The aggregate annual value of State Scholarships tenable in the Baroda College and the Secondary schools of the State was Rs. 5,054. These include scholarships of the value of Rs. 110 per month awarded to students studying at the Fergusson College, Poona, the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay and the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Khangi Scholarships founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and amounting to Rs. 4,051 were granted out of the annual grant of Rs. 7,000. The Khangi Scholars selected by His Highness were 26, of whom five were girls. The interest accruing from the Maratha Education Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb is utilised in awarding scholarships to Maratha students in and outside Baroda. Her Highness the Maharani Saheb awarded twelve scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 1,044 to deserving sons of Siledars for education. The management of the last scholarship is transferred to the Khangi Department from 1st September 1915.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Expenditure and receipts.

30. The total expenditure and receipts under the head of English Education for the last three years are shown in the following table :—

ITEM.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Expenditure	2,76,832	2,83,482	3,48,715
Income	83,930	78,226	91,723

(*d*) Vernacular Education.

Number and strength of Primary schools.

31. On the 31st July 1916, there were 2,594* Government, 21 Aided, and 26 Unaided Primary schools, and 1 orphanage, thus making a total of 2,642 institutions against 3,061 of the preceding year. Besides, there were 3 Training Colleges (2 for men and 1 for women), 4 Technical schools (including the Kala-Bhavan at Baroda and the Tata Industrial school at Navsari), 1 Reformatory, 5 Music schools and 2 Antyaja Boardings. The number of these institutions and the pupils attending them for the two years are shown as under:—

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other Institutions.		Total.	
	No. of schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of schools.	No. of Girls.	No. of schools.	No. of students.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.
1914--15	2,606	1,47,647	394	94,402	76	7,163	3,076	2,49,212
1915--16	2,229	1,43,268	357	†89,260	71	6,472	2,657	2,39,000

† This number includes the girls learning in Mixed schools

Number of Schools.

32. The number of schools this year was 2,657 against 3,076 of the last year. The decrease in number is due to various causes, of which the chief are the amalgamation of 32 small boys' schools, where they happened to be near each other, the amalgamation of 37 small girls' schools with those of boys, the closing of 118 small schools where the registered number was below 30, and of 51 Antyaja schools in which the registered number was below 20. Besides these, 181 fluctuating schools that had no chance of flourishing and which were nominally kept on the Departmental register were also reduced.

* The above number includes 2 Deaf and Dumb schools and 6 Sanskrit Schools.

33. The minimum compulsory age limit was changed from 6 to 7, that is, children who finished the 6th year were first admitted to schools, but from this year those, who finished the 7th, were to be admitted. Hence, there was no new census and consequently there was no addition to children in schools this year, and the fall in their number is partly due to this cause.

Change in compulsory age limit.

34. The class, known as the below Standard Class, has been abolished from this year, so that a Vernacular school will have only six classes to teach corresponding to the six Vernacular standards. Another change effected is that henceforth the first four standards are to be looked upon as the quantum of Compulsory Education, while the 5th and 6th Standards are left optional. The standard of compulsory educational progress will not be lowered by this change, as the subjects formerly taught in the first five standards have now been spread over the first four standards, which, with the abolition of the Infant class (below standard), will now be taught in four years. The last two higher classes are to be opened only when there are no less than five students enrolled in them. But in the case of girls' schools, the Department has the discretion to start them even with a smaller number.

Change in number of Standards.

35. The primary schools are accordingly classified into Compulsory or Lower Primary teaching upto the 4th Standard, and Higher Primary teaching upto 5th and 6th Standards. To make the teaching more efficient, it was laid down that the 6th standard class should, as a rule, be placed in charge of a senior trained teacher, the 5th standard class in that of a second year trained man, and that an independent compulsory school should have as Head Master a second year trained man.

Classification of schools.

36. To meet the increased demand for better paid staff of trained teachers, the salaries of the third and second year trained men are fixed at Rs. 20 and 15 per month respectively, while those possessing the Vernacular sixth standard certificate are to start on a salary of Rs. 9.

Improvement in pay.

37. The total amount of fines for non-admission and non-attendance, recovered during the year. amounted to Rs. 76,695 and the total amount of arrears remitted in this behalf was Rs. 6,760.

Compulsory fines.

38. The principle of imposing fines for irregular attendance was revised and it was directed that a fine should be imposed on a child only when the aggregate absence amounted to 45 days in three months, instead of 15 days every month. This will obviate the necessity of preparing monthly fine papers. This change was effected in the interest of children of the agricultural class, who could now be absent from the school during the cultivating and harvesting season, provided the absence did not exceed 45 days in three months, without being fined.

Change in the principle of imposing fines.

39. The total expenditure on 2,586 Primary Schools proper amounted to Rs. 11,59,416 as against Rs. 12,43,161, giving an average of Rs. 445 per school against Rs. 414 of the preceding year. The average cost of a Primary School is found increasing from year to year showing the gradual improvement of the teaching staff, both in quality and number.

Total expenditure.

40. There were 2 Training Colleges at work, one at Baroda and the other at Patan, for training teachers on modern lines in educational method, school management and discipline. The Training College

Training Colleges for Men.

at Baroda was first started in 1885 and it continued its work uninterruptedly upto 1896, when it had to be closed as the demand for trained teachers was then fully satisfied. But in 1906, when His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to make Primary Education free and compulsory throughout the State, the College had to be reopened. At the commencement, it worked on a modest scale, but its scope of usefulness was afterwards extended in 1909 when Government sanctioned 200 scholarships each of Rs. 7 per month, to enable the admission of many teachers for training. However, to meet the ever-growing demand for trained teachers, it was decided in December 1913 to start a second Training College in Baroda to supplement the efforts of the existing one. In June 1915, Government ordered the transfer of this New Institution to Patan, limiting its work to the students coming from Kadi and Amreli Divisions, and taking up only 1st and 2nd year classes. The Baroda Training College imparted the full course of three years and admitted teachers for training from Baroda and Navsari Prants only ; but the third year class was kept open for men from the whole Raj. The scholars are given practical training by means of practising schools, attached to each of the Colleges. All the assistant masters in these practising schools are senior trained men. At the end of the official year, there were 580 teachers under training as against 527 of the preceding year in both the colleges.

Change in scale of scholarships.

41. The scale of scholarships was revsied and the first year scholars were given a stipend of Rs. 7 each, the second year of Rs. 8 and the third year of Rs. 9 per month. It was again for the first time that some students joined the second and third year classes without a stipend, in anticipation of receiving the higher salary now fixed by Government. The number of Government scholarships for the second year class was 40, and that for the third year was 20.

42. In Baroda, the College classes assembled in the new and commodious Kareli Bag Building with adequate equipment. At Patan, the classes met in rented buildings, the best available. Messrs. P. M. Desai and T. R. Pandya worked as Principals of the Baroda and Patan Training Colleges respectively throughout the year.

Accommodation for College classes.

43. At the first year's examination, 442 students with private study as well as those who studied at the Training College appeared and 265 were declared successful. Those of the first year trained men, who do not desire to study further, revert as teachers on a salary varying from Rs. 10 to 12. In the second and third year examinations, 88 and 79 appeared and 61 came out successful in each.

Training College examinations.

44. Each of the two Colleges has a hostel attached to it. It is under the general supervision of a Superintendent, selected from the College staff and living in the residential quarters. The number of students in residence at both the hostels was 275.

Hostels attached to Training Colleges.

45. A party of twenty scholars went out on an excursion to Ajmer, Jaipur, and Chitore, Government contributing Rs. 200 towards the expenses.

Excursion Trip.

46. The scholars have formed what is called the College Union and among the various activities they have undertaken, mention may be made of the formation of a Social Service League.

Social Service League.

47. The total annual expenditure incurred on the two Colleges amounted to Rs. 1,00,664 giving an average of Rs. 173 per pupil per year, including the stipends.

The expenditure on Colleges.

(e) FEMALE EDUCATION.

Girls' Schools.

48. The total number of girls' schools was 366 as against 394 in the preceding year, and the number of girls learning in them was 40,766 as against 42,148. This number, when added to that of girls learning with boys in mixed schools, rises to 90,235 as compared with 95,410 of the preceding year.

Reason of fall in number.

49. The minimum number of girls for the formation of a separate school, which was hitherto fixed at 40, was raised to 75. Consequently, 37 small schools were amalgamated with those for boys and account for the decrease in the number of schools.

Zenana Classes.

50. Last year, there were three Zenana Classes, of which two, having a small attendance, were closed. There now remains only one class in the Baroda City. It is conducted by trained women teachers in the afternoons from 2 to 5, when the students are free from their domestic duties. It is attended by even grown up women of over 40 years, who seem eager to learn the rudiments of reading and writing. It had 89 women on the roll, of whom 69 appeared at the examination and 65 passed. Lady members of the Social League of the Sewa Mandal volunteered to visit this class and some-times took part in actual teaching.

Special subjects taught in Girls' Schools.

51. Besides the ordinary subjects of study, those of domestic science, such as needle-work, embroidary, drawing, music and cookery are offered to girls at Baroda, Patan, Navsari, Gandevi, Petlad, Visnagar and Amreli schools. There is a demand from the people of large towns to include the study of music and cookery in their girls' schools but it could not be easily met. English was taught as an additional subject of study at

Amreli and Navsari Girls' Schools, but as the girls did not take full advantage of the class, it had to be discontinued.

THE TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Training College for Women.

52. This institution was first started in 1892 for training women teachers. The College continued under the management of Miss J. B. Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., throughout the year. She was assisted in her work by 2 graduates, one undergraduate and 6 trained teachers. The number of women under training during the year was 118 as against 137 of the preceding year.

All possible inducements of pay and prospects are held out to women to join the Training College, as there is a pressing demand for female teachers ; but they have failed to attract young and intelligent women of good social position in sufficient numbers. There is full arrangement for training 150 scholars, but it will take some time before this maximum number is reached. There are altogether 220 women teachers in service at present.

Hostel for female scholars.

53. The Training College for Women has a hostel attached to it and it affords comfortable accommodation to 48 female scholars. Miss Homawala, the Head Mistress of the Institution, works as Superintendent of the hostel.

Training College at Amreli.

54. At Amreli, there is a branch of this Training College teaching up to the second year with 21 women under training.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

Results of examinations.

55. At the annual examination, out of 112 scholars, 91 appeared and 80 passed; the result being 87·9 per cent.

Ten scholars appeared for the different grade examinations of Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, but only three passed.

In the Ambulance examination held by the Baroda Medical Department, 14 students appeared and one passed, whereas in nursing, 6 out of 7 were successful.

Scholarship for Drawing.

56. One scholarship was awarded to a girl, who was sent to Bombay to study for the School of Art Teachers' Certificate Examination and on her successful completion of the course, she was given the post of a drawing teacher in the Baroda Girls' School.

Prizes and medals.

57. The Dalal Home Hygiene Medal, the Shrimant Fattesinhrao Drill Prize, the Miss Wiltshire prize and the Miss Bhore Prize have been awarded, as usual, to successful candidates at the annual examination.

Excursions.

58. Seventeen scholars of the 4th and 5th year classes of the Training College were taken out on a tour to Bombay and Poona, where they visited various places of interest as well as educational institutions.

Expenditure.

59. The total expenditure including the expenses on account of scholarships amounted to Rs. 23,231 as against Rs. 20,690 of the last year.

Inspection.

60. The girls' schools are examined and inspected by 4 Inspectresses—one for each Division. They did their work with zeal and ability. However, the post at Amreli remained vacant for greater part of the year, as Miss Homawala was transferred to Baroda. The three Inspectresses moved for 8 months in the year in their respective divisions, visited schools in their charge and

maintained them in efficient condition. Under their control, the girls' schools have shown more life and activity.

(*f*) Education of Special Classes.

61. According to the last census, the population of Dheds, Chamars, Khalpas, etc., known as the Antyaja or depressed classes, numbered 1,74,289. For the education of their children, there were 252 separate Antyaja schools against 303 of the last year. Of these, 247 were for boys and 5 for girls. As it was decided by Government to continue such schools only as had 20 children at least on the school register, 51 schools had to be closed. Some of them had also to be closed, as there were no qualified teachers and the progress in studies reported was not satisfactory. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 11,224 (10,872 boys and 352 girls). Besides these, 7,131 children of the Antyaja classes were receiving their education in other primary schools. Thus the total number of Antyaja children in schools is 18,355, *i. e.*, 10 p.c. of their population. The 1st Standard English class at the Baroda Antyaja school shows, for the first time, an attendance of three girls. This is indeed a welcome advancement. There are 12 Antyaja boys in the Baroda High School and 4 in the Kala Bhavan. School requisites and books are given free by Government to these children and scholarships of an aggregate amount of Rs. 122 p.m. were awarded in the principal Antyaja schools to students in higher standards. Eight scholarships of Rs. 5 each are given to students studying in 4th, 5th and 6th Standard classes of the Baroda High School. These scholars show fairly good progress in their studies. In the Training College, along with high class Hindus, 15 scholars received training. They were prepared for the teaching work in Antyaja schools. The Antyaja Boarding at Baroda accommodated 42 children (34 boys and 8

Antyaja schools.

girls), while the one at Pattan had 27 boys only. The Antyaja schools are placed under the direct control of the special Antyaja Inspector. Four Antyaja senior trained teachers worked as Sub-deputies to inspect Antyaja schools. With a view to encourage higher study and explain the benefits of general education to their own community, they convene parents' meetings at important centres, lecture with zeal on educational and social problems and advise them to send their children regularly to school.

The Garoda School.

62. The Garoda School is a unique institution, founded in August 1913 with a view to teach Sanskrit to the sons of the Garoda or the priest class of the Antyajas and initiate them in the proper performance of religious rites and ceremonies. This school enrolled 18 Garoda students, 12 in the first year and 6 in the second year against 16 and 8 respectively in the preceding year, with a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 and 9 in the first and second year respectively. His Highness during his last visit to this class was graciously pleased to order that a suitable building should be constructed for the Garoda School Hostel.

Education of Forest Tribes.

63. The 4 Dhanka Boarding Schools, 3 for boys and 1 for girls of the forest tribes such as the Chodharas, Dhankas, Naikas, Bhils, Gamits, &c., continued their useful work in the Rani Mahals of the Naosari Prant and showed satisfactory progress during the year. Every one of the Boarding Schools had on the roll the maximum number of students, *viz.*, 100 at Songhad, Vyara, and Mahuva, and 50 at the Girls' Dhanka Boarding School of Songhad. These schools now teach higher vernacular standards, as boys seeking admission into them have learnt the lower standards in their own village schools. The course of studies included both practical and theoretical training in methods of agriculture and field work at the Model Farms of Songhad and Vyara. The Dhanka

work at the Farm, get an opportunity of learning drawing. Carpentry forms an additional subject of study, being selected with a view to teach the students the art of repairing agricultural tools and implements and other wooden articles of husbandry. His Highness during his Songhad tour ordered the construction of a carpentry shed for the use of the Carpentry class. In the annual examination in Carpentry, out of 55 boys from Songhad and 70 from Vyara, 50 and 51 passed respectively; and in agriculture, both theoretical and practical, out of 74 from Songhad and 64 from Vyara, 69 and 52 were successful. The children of these forest tribes are generally educated in ordinary primary schools. The Dhanka boarders, as a rule, are very obedient, quiet and hard-working. The pick of the Kali Paraj boys have joined English Schools at Mahuwa and Vyara, which shows a decided advance in education. Some Dhanka students after finishing the vernacular school course accept school or other clerical service. However, many of them prefer to carry on their hereditary profession of agriculture with more intelligent interest.

The total expenditure on account of the Songhad Boys' Boarding including that of the Carpentry class and the Model Farm amounted to Rs. 10,430, while that of the Girls' Boarding School was Rs. 1,488. The expenses of the Vyara and Mahuwa schools came to Rs. 6,431 and 5,994 respectively. The aggregate expenditure incurred on these Forest Tribes' Boarding Schools amounted to Rs. 24,343 against Rs. 16,803 in the preceding year. The receipts from the sale of farm products and other sundries amounted to Rs. 3,339. The net average annual cost of education per Dhanka student amounted to Rs. 76.

Urdu schools and Mahomedans.

64. The male Mahomedan population numbers 82,465 and the female 77,647. The actual number of Mahomedans, who speak Urdu in their homes, is estimated at 64,806. This year there were in all 79 Urdu schools for boys and 33 for girls with

8,584 boys and 2,984 girls attending them respectively. Taking into consideration 8,543 Mahomedan children attending various Gujarati schools, the total number of children receiving primary education comes to 20,111 against 21,114 in the year preceding. This gives a percentage of 12·5 against 13·1 in the preceding year. The inspection and examination of these schools was conducted by a Mahomedan Inspector assisted by a Deputy.

(g) TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Kala Bhavan.

65. The Central Technical Institution, or the Kala Bhavan, continued to be under Principal C. H. Vora. It was organised in 1890 by Professor Gajjar, the First Principal, and since then it has been doing the work of popularising and promoting technical education among the masses. The course covers a period of three years and the instruction is imparted generally through the medium of Gujrati. In Civil and Mechanical Engineering, after completion of the third year's course, students do special work in the Workshop as apprentices. In the Commercial section, the medium of instruction is English, and the course extends over a period of two years.

Strength of the Kala Bhavan.

66. The new enrolments during the year were 408. These students were divided among the 6 departments of the Kala Bhavan as under :—

Name of School.	Number of boys in	
	1914—15.	1915—16.
1. Art (Fine and Industrial) ...	97	83
2. Civil Engineering	146	114
3. Mechanical Engineering	82	114
4. Chemical Technology (Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printing).	17	20
5. Textile Manufacturing	27	48
6. Commerce	22	29
TOTAL...	391	408

67. In the Art Department, provision is made for teaching portrait painting, enamelling, wood carving, repoussé work and photo-mechanical processes.

The subjects provided in Art Department.

68. Out of the total number of 408 students, 106 belonged to the State and the rest came from various parts of India, especially the Bombay Presidency. Practical tuition, moderate scale of fees and instruction through the vernacular and absence of sufficient facilities elsewhere attract students from out-side. Out of 106 boys belonging to the State, 53 belong to Baroda City and 53 to other parts of the State. Out of the 302 students from outside the State, 210 belong to Bombay Presidency and 92 to other parts of India.

Analysis of students.

69. The Government grant for competitive scholarships in the Institute continued to be Rs. 100 per month. In addition to this, the four District Boards give two scholarships of Rs. 7 each to artisan students coming from their own Districts. The Pilajirao Gaekwar Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month recently endowed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for artisan students, 1 for each Prant, were awarded to artisan students studying in the Kala Bhavan.

Technical Scholarships.

70. The hostel is under the direct supervision of a teacher, selected from the staff and living in one of the rooms of the hostel. It affords accommodation to 115 boarders as compared with 105 in the preceding year. A Medical Officer looks after the health of the students.

The Boarding house.

71. At the annual examination, 188 pupils appeared from all the branches, and 52 passed. For the Final Diploma Examination, 84 presented and 52 secured the award. In the drawing examinations, held

Results of examination.

by the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay, 7 students appeared for the Elementary course and 27 for the Intermediate and 3 and 12 respectively were successful. In the 1st and 2nd year Draftsman's examinations, 5 appeared and 4 passed. In the examination under the Boiler Inspection Act, 9 were declared qualified for the 3rd, 5 for the 2nd and 1 for the 1st Class Certificates. At the N. U. T. Examination, 15 students appeared from the School of Commerce, their number of subject entries was 41, out of which 22 passes were secured, while at the London Chamber of Commerce examination, 9 appeared and 5 passed.

Industrial Schools.

72. There were two Government Industrial Schools, one at Amreli and the other at Dabhoi. The former imparts instruction in dyeing, weaving, and carpentry, and the latter, which is mono-technic in character, in weaving only. Besides these two, there is one school at Navsari, the Tata Industrial School, working on the grant-in-aid principle. There were 73 students in the Amreli Industrial School as against 83 of the preceding year. Of these, 19 studied dyeing, 23 carpentry and 31 weaving. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,249 compared to Rs. 3,266 of the preceding year. Government has been pleased to sanction further sums for remodelling this school, specially for improving the teaching of weaving and dyeing, so that the annual expenses will be almost doubled. The Institution continued to be under the management of Mr. Usuf, M.Sc. (Manchester). In the weaving school at Dabhoi, there were 31 students, compared with 49 of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,315 compared with Rs. 1,254 of the previous year. This worked out to Rs. 42 per student. The Tata Industrial School at Navsari received Rs. 3,400 as an annual Government grant. Out of 46 students on the roll, 40 were Hindus and 6 Parsis. The number of students has considerably increased in the year as compared to that of the previous

year which was 24 only. For the drawing examinations of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 4 students were sent up and 2 passed. Of the students who appeared from this school for the Mechanical Engineering Certificate Examination held at Bombay, five got the Third Class and one the Second Class Certificate.

The Workshops.

73. The Nazar Paga Workshops, under the management of Mr. Vevai, afford practical training in the use of engines, lathes, tools and machines to the students of the Kala Bhavan, who have also an opportunity of watching the manufacture, on a business scale, of articles in wood, metal, and cast iron prepared to order for the various departments and public bodies. The work turned out in these shops was estimated at Rs. 65,035 against Rs. 55,150. Attached to the Workshops, there are three classes of applied art for repoussé work, enamelling and wood-carving. Sons of artisans only attend them and their number is yet small, but efforts are being made to attract them by the payment of a small daily wage.

The Reformatory.

74. The Children's Court Act necessitated the opening of a Reformatory for juvenile offenders, and one has been opened at Baroda since August 1913. It is under the control of the Principal of the Kala Bhavan. It continued its useful work under the Superintendent, who lives on the premises and looks after its entire management. A building on the Model Farm has been given for its use. It accommodated 22 juvenile offenders. As the institution is permanently sanctioned, the construction of a suitable building is under contemplation. The inmates are taught reading, writing, carpentry, practical agriculture, and field work. The total expense incurred on this account is Rs. 3,059, giving an average of Rs. 139 per head.

Expenditure.

75. The total cost of Technical Education (including that of the Reformatory) amounted to Rs. 76,510 against Rs. 67,390

in the previous year.. Deducting the expenditure incurred in connection with the two Industrial schools at Amreli and Dabhoi (which cost Rs. 5,249 and Rs. 1,315 respectively), the annual average cost of the Kala Bhavan was Rs. 171 per pupil against Rs. 153 in the previous year. The receipts from fees, &c., were Rs. 8,800.

Important event of the year.

76. Government appointed an Inspection Committee to look after the present working of the institution and to suggest practical reforms. It submitted a short report ; and out of the recommendations that were sanctioned, the most important refers to the constitution of a Board of Visitors, who are directed to visit the Institute at least once a quarter and to advise the Huzur on all matters pertaining to the advancement of technical education.

(*h*) Special Institutions.

The Orphanage at Amreli.

77. The State continues to maintain one orphanage for boys at Amreli. Besides bringing up the orphans, it gives facilities of residence to the juvenile offenders of the Amreli Division. There were 66 orphan boys and 7 juvenile offenders. The orphans study first in vernacular schools and on completing that course, they are trained up in such practical arts and crafts, as will enable them to earn a living when they attain majority and leave the orphanage. They learn weaving, carpentry, tailoring, dyeing and printing, according to their natural aptitude in the Amreli Technical School. Some serve as apprentices to local artisans, and others prosecute their studies further in the English school. Association of orphans with juvenile offenders is of doubtful benefit to the former, but it is inevitable as the latter are so few.

78. The five music schools at Baroda, Pattan, Navsari, Amreli and Mehsana continued to work during the year. The hours of practice are from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The total number of boys regularly learning music in these schools was 960 as against 814 of the previous year. At the annual examination, 794 appeared and 641 passed. In addition to these music schools, music, as a separate subject, is taught in the three Training Colleges and in the larger of the Girls' Schools at Baroda, Navsari, Pattan, Amreli and Mehsana.

Music schools.

79. The total number of Sanskrit schools was 14, as against 10 of the last year. Of these, 4 were Government, 5 aided and 5 unaided. There were 617 students in all these schools, against 399 of the previous year. Out of these, 346 appeared for examination and 211 passed. In addition to the maintenance of these schools, a sum of Rs. 18,000 is set apart every year for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. The sum is utilized for money-prizes to successful candidates, Brahmins as well as non-Brahmins, at examinations held in the month of *Shrawan* every year. The test is confined to traditional methods of learning. 184 candidates appeared for the examinations and 168 passed. The amount of *Dakshina* given to successful Brahmins was Rs. 3,433. Adding to this the amount of annuities given to Brahmins, who had earned them in the previous year, the total expenditure came to Rs. 17,076 against Rs. 17,079 of the last year.

Sanskrit schools.

80. The number of primary schools, offering manual training, remained the same as in the last year. The students learn the art of drawing, clay-modelling and wood-work. They are examined and inspected by Mr. Vevai, Superintendent of the Kala Bhavan Workshops. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 1,439 against 1,435

Manual Training.

in the previous year. The number of those presented for the examination was 1,263, out of whom 868 passed.

Deaf and Dumb schools.

81. The two Deaf and Mute Schools at Baroda and Mehsana have proved a real blessing to this class of unfortunates. The total number of pupils attending them was 30 and 21 respectively against 27 and 15 of the preceding year. Out of the total number of 30 pupils at Baroda, 23 were boys and 7 girls. Both these schools are under the management of specially trained teachers.

Kindergarten Classes.

82. Kindergarten Classes are generally attended by children of ages between four and six. The number of such classes was 6, which is the same as that of the last year. The total number of children attending these six classes was 772 as compared with 809 of the previous year. There is an increasing demand for opening more of these classes and also for admitting a larger number in the current classes. But it is disallowed, and the number of infants is limited to 150 in each class. In some of these classes, satisfactory arrangements are made to feed the young children during school hours. For these classes, special teachers of kind and sociable temperament are selected. The classes are particularly well equipped with appliances calculated to rouse and develop the powers of observation in the children. Montessori apparatus forms part of the equipment.

Aided Primary Schools.

83. There were 21 aided primary schools under private management during the year. The total amount of grants received by these schools came up to Rs. 2,055.

The Night school.

84. During the year, one night school was maintained in the Kadi Division without any fees being charged. The grown up persons attending this school belong to the artisan and labouring classes.

85. There were eight Military schools (seven in Baroda and one at Dwarka), the one at Dhari being given up to the Military authorities for management, after the annual examination was over. Out of 257 pupils in Dhari and Dwarka Military schools, 160 appeared for the examinations and 139 passed.

Military schools.

86. The Jail school, attached to Baroda Central Jail for the benefit of youthful convicts, had 14 pupils during the year. As the sentences are of short duration, no lasting benefit can be derived from attending this school unless there are continuation classes outside.

Jail school.

87. Gymnasium teachers and gymnastic apparatus were provided in 46 vernacular schools and a large number of secondary schools. Indian games are played in small primary schools under the supervision and guidance of Class Masters. There is an Inspector for physical education, who moves over the whole Raj and inspects the work done by the gymnasium teachers in different schools of the State. He does his work energetically and selects men, fit physically, as gymnasium teachers. The idea of placing physical culture on systematic bases and of importing an instructor from abroad is under consideration of Government.

Physical Culture.

88. Attempts were made to impart the rudiments of moral and religious education to school children. One hour in a week was set apart for this purpose in all secondary schools, where teachers make use of Gould's books on moral subjects. In primary schools, the book of "Neetishikshana" written by Prof. Dhruv of the Gujrat College, is used. It contains those general principles on which all the religions of the world are founded.

Moral and Religious Education.

B.—The Museum.

89. The Baroda State Museum remained under the management and control of Dr. M. K. Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S., Director, State Museum; while Mr. S. F. Rahamin held charge of the New Picture Gallery as its Curator. The latter remained on duty outside Baroda for a greater part of the year.

The Museum.

90. Students of the local colleges and the several city schools accompanied by their teachers visited the Museum as usual and freely made use of the collections of Arts and Sciences. The students of the Baroda College, reading for the B.Sc. examination particularly, studied the collections of zoology, geology, mineralogy, &c., and the Kala Bhavan art students availed themselves of the exhibits in the Art Gallery. Astronomical and other science instruments were loaned out to the local educational institutions. The teachers of the District Vernacular Schools were taken over by the Science Instructor for the study of Educational and Science sections of the Museum.

The utility cf the Museum.

91. The number of persons who visited the Museum during the year was 2,92,000 giving an average of 800 per day.

Visitors.

92. A pretty large collection of old Mahomedan coins of the 14th and the 15th centuries was acquired and disciplined in all its details; and a catalogue of coins was printed. A fine collection of old bronzes, China porcelain, carved wood, enamel, brass, jade and turquoise, ivory and lacquer work was acquired.

Numismatics.

93. During the year, 24 books in Art and 10 in Science were added to the already interesting collection of reference books in the Museum Library.

Library.

94. A sale room of typical samples of Baroda arts and crafts, including Patan pottery, Sankheda lacquer and wood carving, &c., is opened in the Museum.

Sale Room.

95. The total expenditure during the official year amounted to Rs. 15,485 as against Rs. 15,702 last year.

Expenditure.

C.—State Libraries.

96. Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, M.A., LL.B., directed and controlled the whole Library Department as Curator of State Libraries. In this work, he was helped by two officers: Mr. Newton M. Dutt, under the designation of the State Librarian, supervised the Central Library at Baroda, and Mr. M. N. Amin, B.A., supervised the libraries in the mofussil.

Personnel.

97. The Central Library had at the end of the year 59,335 volumes against 53,790 of the preceding year. The total circulation of books was 61,758 against 58,144 of the previous year. The number of "live" readers, holding cards of membership, was 3,297 against 2,500 of the preceding year. The total number of papers and periodicals subscribed for during the year was 227 against 153 of the previous year. The average number of readers who visited the Reading Room per day was about 523.

Central Library.

98. The Mahila (Ladies') Library, which is opened as a branch of the Central Library in the Narsingji's Pole, had a total of 1,075 books, mostly Gujarati, and circulated 955 books during the year. It subscribed for 12 vernacular newspapers and periodicals, which were read by 2,351 readers. The Central Library, with its Ladies' Branch, circulated

Mahila Library.

altogether 4,816 books among the ladies of Baroda City during the year.

Other Libraries.

99. There were 3 Prant libraries, 39 Town libraries, 428 Village libraries and 52 Reading rooms as compared to 3 Prant, 35 Town, 385 Village libraries and 62 Reading rooms of the previous year. All these mofussil libraries had a total stock of 1,94,470 books, with a circulation of 2,09,688 books against 1,64.331 of the preceding year. The scheme of supplying books to the inhabitants of different villages of the State by means of travelling libraries was pushed forward with the same zeal as in the previous year. The number of books in the Travelling Libraries section having reached the figure of 11,450, it was necessary to systematise the arrangement. With this view, cases had to be withdrawn from circulation during the latter half of the year resulting in a circulation of only 248 library cases all over the State against 354 of the preceding year ; the total circulation of books was 9,529 against 15,303 of the previous year.

Visual Instruction.

100. The Visual Instruction Branch, specially opened with a view to give instruction to the masses by means of cinema and lantern shows and by stereographs, continued to do its work with good results. In all, 107 shows were given (31 in Baroda City and 76 in the four Prants) and about 64,048 persons took advantage of this opportunity as against 56,400 of the previous year. Of these shows, 20 were arranged in the Children's Room of the Baroda Central Library during the weekly *Story-hours* and 7,013 boys and girls of the primary schools in the City attended them. Besides these cinema shows, this Branch sent out 266 sets of stereographs (consisting of about 10,640 pictures) to 120 different places in the State. This does not include the use of stereographs made in the Children's Room in Baroda and by people outside during the visits of the two Library Inspectors.

101. During the year, the total expenditure of the entire Library Department amounted to Rs. 1,03,096 as against 83,664 of the previous year. This increase in expenditure is due partly to the commencement of the publication of the "Gaekwad's Oriental Series" during this year, and the consequent purchase of old and rare Sanskrit manuscripts in large numbers, and partly also to the additional expenditure on travelling libraries and buildings and maintenance of mofussil libraries.

Expenditure.

102. The event of special importance to the Library Department was the opening of a *Exhibition of Periodicals* in the new reading room of the Central Library. Here were exhibited more than 500 periodicals—English, Japanese and mostly American—on many subjects and thus an attempt was made to bring before the Baroda public the many aspects of foreign journalism and the varied intellectual activities of the modern world. The Exhibition was visited by more than 5,000 persons during the ten days, including, among other high personages, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, who made several valuable suggestions.

Principal events of the year.

On April 23, 1916, was held another smaller, but elegantly arranged, exhibition—called the *Shakespeare Tercentenary Exhibition* of books, pamphlets, pictures and periodical-articles on Shakespeare to commemorate the tercentenary day of Shakespeare's death on April 23. A special bulletin of Shakespeare-books in the Library, published on this occasion, was greatly appreciated by the English press.

Another event, marking further progress of the library movement in the State, was the organising of a Prant Library Association for the Baroda district, at the end of the year.

D.—The Press Reporter's Office.

103. Although the Press Report Office is created mainly with a view to exercise censorship over the Baroda Press, it also keeps the Government and the State Departments informed of views, proposals and criticisms of the local as well as of the foreign press in respect of the administration of this State.

The nature of work done in the Press Report Office.

The output of the Baroda Press during the year was 9 weeklies, 27 periodicals and 284 books and pamphlets as against 8 weeklies, 28 periodicals and 232 books and pamphlets during the preceding year.

Fifty-two weekly reports on topics discussed in the weeklies and periodicals and 12 monthly reports of books and 3 special reports were submitted to the Minister.

Altogether 296 topics from newspapers and periodicals were reported as against 314 of the last year. The decrease is due to the fact that this office did not think it useful to report merely appreciative comments and also irresponsible proposals or complaints made by unknown writers of weekly letters to the papers. The topics reported may be divided as follows :—

Personal ...	8	Judicial ...	2	Commerce ...	9
Political ...	22	Police ...	6	Municipal ...	9
Law and Legislation.	16	Public Works and Railways.	19	Medical and Sanitary.	15
Revenue ...	9	Education ...	62	Miscellaneous.	10
Survey and Settlement.	2	Famine ...	12	Agriculture ...	5
				Periodicals ...	5

46 topics relating to this State were also reported from foreign newspapers, as against 38 of the last year. Comments and criticisms made in foreign papers seem to be much more valuable, being written by able and

disinterested men. Hence, this Department pays now-a-days greater attention to these.

Securities, Warnings, &c.

104. The proprietor of the Shanti Bhavan Press of the Naosari District had to apologize for printing the pamphlet entitled "Arya Samajano Sidhant No. 1", which described, in vulgar terms, the practice of *Niyoga* among the Arya Samajists. He was warned to be more careful with his future writings. The Proprietor of the Muslim Printing Press (Naosari District) had to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 for printing " Jajab-e-Muslim ya Kaumi Nazme ", a collection of Urdu poems tending to excite the Mahomedans. The book has been proscribed by the Baroda Government and a Notification to that effect was also issued in the Adnyapatrika, dated the 1st June 1916.

Sixty-four warnings had to be given to the keepers of printing presses for their negligence to observe the conditions of sections 5 and 6 of the Press Act. No newspaper or periodical was suspended. Only the " Vishva-Vartaman " of Naosari ceased its publication owing to its inability to furnish the security of Rs. 2,000, demanded by the District Magistrate, Naosari Division.

The tone of the Baroda Press.

105. During the year under report, the tone of the Baroda Press was, on the whole, sane and loyal to both the Baroda and the British Governments. Its criticisms of Government measures have been generally well-balanced and induced by a sense of cool-headed public spirit. Its suggestions have at times been found useful and valuable. The columns of the newspapers have been always kept open for the public to ventilate their grievances and to make suggestions. The system of reporting and sending cuttings has been encouraging the newspapers and the public to take greater interest in the administration of the Government. Municipal affairs engage the attention of the Press and of the

correspondents more than the administrative topics, and the criticisms on Municipal matters have been at times rather strong. The Sayaji Vijaya and the Vadodara Vartaman continue to exercise a healthy influence on local public opinion.

Presses in the State.

106. The first quarterly statement showed that altogether 28 presses were working in the whole State. One new press was opened in the Baroda District, thus making the number of working presses 29 as against 33 of the preceding year. The end of the year, however, showed that 3 of these presses were closed—2 in the Naosari District were sold and one in the Kadi District was closed owing to the death of the proprietor. Divided by districts Baroda has 15, Kadi 2, Amreli 3 and Naosari 6 presses.

The nature of Books.

107. The output of the 29 presses during the year under report was 9 newspapers, 27 periodicals and 284 books. The number of books and pamphlets received during the year was 284 as against 232 of the last year, thus showing an increase of 52. Like the last year, the reports of public institutions and Government publications have not been taken into account. To divide the books by languages, 20 were English, 11 English-Gujarati, 200 Gujarati, 6 Marathi, 2 Hindi, 3 Hindi-Gujarati, 4 Sanskrit, 5 Sanskrit-Gujarati, 1 Sanskrit-English, 1 English-Marathi, 1 Hindi-Urdu, 28 Urdu, 1 Urdu-Gujarati, and 1 polyglot. English books were better in quality than those of all the preceding years. English-Gujarati were mostly educational, meant for students. English and Gujarati books can be classed as follows :—

ENGLISH.

Law	1	Description ..	1	History	1
Religion ...	2	Literature ...	2		
Education ...	12	Poetry ...	1		

GUJARATI.

Philosophy and Religion.	31	Social and Communal.	8	Travel and Description.	1
Ethics ...	16	Useful Arts ...	5	Fiction ...	25
Medical ...	9	Literature ...	9	Biography ...	7
Legal ...	4	Poetry ...	27	Miscellaneous...	24
Education ...	24	Drama ...	10		

The output of the Baroda Press is, on the whole, poor. There are very few publications which can lay claim to any originality or permanent interest.

Conclusion.

108. The high prices of paper on account of the present War have affected the local press industry and journalism and consequently the year under report shows a decrease of 2 presses, 2 weeklies and 3 periodicals. The number of books and pamphlets, however, shows an increase of 52 indicating that literary activity is steadily increasing in spite of the higher rates of printing. The absence of any copy right protection is, to some extent, answerable for the slow advance of the printing press industry in the State.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—Personnel.

Changes in the Staff.

Dr. R. N. Jadhava, L.M. & S., continued to hold the charge of the Chief Medical Officer's post from the beginning of the year till the 15th November 1915, when Dr. Mayer, the permanent Chief Medical Officer, returned from leave and resumed the duties of his office. He continued at his post till the 25th April 1916, when under His Highness' orders he had to proceed to Kashmir and remain in attendance there on Their Highnesses, the charge of his office being left with Dr. Jadhava, for the disposal of urgent and routine work. This arrangement continued till 29th May 1916, when Dr. Mayer's services were lent to the Government of India for field service in Mesopotamia. Dr. Jadhava thereupon again resumed the duties of the Chief Medical Officer.

Dr. P. T. Patel, M.D. (London), a State Scholar, having arrived here on completion of his education in England, was appointed 2nd Medical Officer at the Dufferin Hospital.

The post of the Medical Officer at the Visnagar Dispensary and that of a compounder at the Central Jail Hospital at Baroda were reduced during the year. The services of Dr. Kadri who was Medical Officer at Patan Hospital, were discontinued.

Permanent Institutions.

2. The total number of permanent Medical Institutions continued to be 59. Comparing the existing number of Medical Institutions with the population of the whole Raj, there is at present one Institution to 36,958 souls.

3. During the absence on leave of the permanent Lady Superintendent, Miss Whelan, of the Countess of Dufferin Hospital, Miss Davison, the Senior Nursing Sister, worked in her stead; and her place was temporarily filled up by Miss Waller.

Nurses in the Dufferin Hospital.

B.—Details of Patients.

4. The total number of patients treated during the year was 4,38,323 (1,84,405 males, 83,053 females and 1,70,865 children). Of these, 4,33,856 were treated as out-door and 4,467 as in-door patients. The daily average attendance of the former was 4,655·78 and of the latter 281·67. Out of 4,467 treated as in-patients, 2,979 were discharged cured, 1,015 relieved, 186 died and 287 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths among in-patients was 4·2 against 3·6 during the previous year. As before, the Baroda Division contributed the highest percentage as regards patients treated, *viz.*, 45·5 at Baroda, 23·7 at Kadi, 14·8 at Naosari and 13·1 at Amreli. Of the total number of patients treated at the different Hospitals and Dispensaries of the State, 80·3 were Hindus, 15·7 Mahomedans, 1·5 Parsees, 0·007 Europeans and Anglo–Indians and 2·2 of other castes.

Number of patients treated.

5. During the year, 24,571 Surgical Operations were performed on 24,497 persons with a mortality of 0·1 percent as compared with 22,930 operations on 22,517 persons with a mortality of 0·1 percent.

Operations.

Removal of tumours and cysts accounted for 150 operations with 1 death against 156 with no death in the last year.

Amputations numbered 68 with 2 deaths as compared with 48 with 4 deaths in the last year.

Operations on eye numbered 624, of which 105 were for extraction of the lens for cataract, against 16 in the last year. Vesical calculi were removed by Litholaplaxy in 16 cases against 8 in the previous year. The percentage of mortality in these cases was 6·2. Suprapubic Lithotomy was resorted to in 8 cases with no death against 2 with 1 death in the previous year.

Abdominal operations, other than those for diseases peculiar to women, numbered 137 with 8 deaths, against 161 with 2 deaths in the previous year; while for diseases peculiar to women, the number was 13 with 2 deaths, as compared to 10 with 1 death in the previous year.

Operations for radical cure of Hernia numbered 29 with no death, against 20 with 1 death in the previous year. Those for abscess of the liver numbered 10 with 1 death, against 3 with no death in the previous year.

There were performed 123 obstetric operations with 3 deaths, against 57 with 5 deaths in the previous year. This included 3 operations for Cæsarean Section with 2 deaths, against 4 with 1 death in the previous year.

C.--Prevailing Diseases.

Common diseases.

6. The most common diseases, for which patients received medical aid at the Civil and Military Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year, are noted in the following table :—

Names of Diseases.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Malarial Fever	78,497	69,918
Diseases of the Eye	78,460	56,842
Do. Skin	63,504	34,913
Do. Ear	26,356	27,369
Do. Respiratory System ...	23,147	23,575
Injuries	15,378	13,214
Rheumatic Affections	10,188	10,192
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	10,429	11,489
Worms	10,115	10,373
Dyspepsia	9,429	11,209
Diarrhœa	8,059	9,749
Dysentery	5,999	6,675
Venereal Diseases	5,669	5,990
Diseases of the Nose	1,371	1,553
Tubercular	1,055	1,250

Malaria was comparatively more prevalent in Baroda City as well as in several towns belonging to different Districts of the Raj, such as Billimora, Petlad, Naosari, Dabhoi, Gandevi, Pattan, Kalol, Mahuva, Mehsana, Bhadran, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kadi, Savli, Palsana, Vyara, Kathore, Dwarka, Chanasma and Sankheda.

D.—The Countess of Dufferin Hospital.

Staff.

7. Dr. R. N. Jadhava continued to act as Senior Surgeon at the Hospital in addition to his duties as Civil Medical Officer till the return of Dr. Mayer from leave on the 15th November 1915. Dr. Patel, who has taken the degree

of M.D. at the University of London, was appointed 2nd Medical Officer at the Countess of Dufferin Hospital in place of Dr. Jadhava, who was transferred temporarily to the Jamnabai Dispensary. In consequence of Dr. Mayer's appointment on the staff of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb during the Kashmir trip, Dr. Patel worked as Senior Surgeon at the Hospital in addition to his own duties and continued to do so till the end of the year as Dr. Mayer's services were later on lent to the Government of India.

Dr. Parikh continued as House Surgeon during the year.

Dr. Smith continued to look after the female wards, as she has been hitherto doing, in addition to her duties at the Jamnabai Dispensary.

Average of patients.

8. The daily average attendance of in-door and out-door patients was 87·0 and 216·2 respectively against 78·2 and 225·1 during the last year.

Major operations.

9. The number of Major Surgical operations performed during the year was 817, against 364 during the last year.

Bacteriological Laboratory and its work.

10. The Clinical and Bacteriological Laboratories were removed from the upper floor of the Dufferin Hospital to the new building on its completion in the month of June. This is a spacious, well appointed building fitted with necessary conveniences. 1,781 Pathological specimens were examined and reported upon in the Bacteriological Laboratory, against 1,350 during the last year.

The new Hospital Building.

11. The new Hospital Building is making rapid progress and is expected to be ready in the middle of the next official year.

12. The net expenditure of the Institution during the year, excluding that of medicines, instruments, etc., amounted to Rs. 54,830 against Rs. 50,326 during the last year.

Net expenditure.

E.—The Lunatic Asylum.

13. The total number of lunatics treated at the Asylum during the year was 47 against 53 during the previous year. Of the total number of Lunatics admitted, 15 were discharged cured, 2 were relieved or discharged otherwise, 4 died, and 26 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Number of inmates.

14. The Asylum, which previously provided accommodation for only 34 inmates, was supplemented by a ward providing room for 14 additional inmates.

Additional accommodation.

15. The total expenditure in connection with the maintenance of the Institution was Rs. 5,210 against Rs. 5,219 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

F.—The Leper Asylum.

16. The total number of lepers treated during the year was 183 against 178 in the previous year. Of these, 85 absented themselves, 12 died and 86 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Of these, 34 suffered from the Anæsthetic form, and 45 from the mixed form, while out of the remaining 7 who were children, 6 developed suspicious white patches on their bodies and one remained quite free. The ages of the children in whom the signs manifested ranged from 7 to 12 years.

Number of inmates.

17. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum for the year was Rs. 10,780 against Rs. 9,791 during the last year.

Expenditure.

18. Additional rooms, that were under construction last year, are now completed and will, it is hoped, relieve the congestion and provide suitable accommodation for the inmates.

Additional accommodation.

G—The Chemical Laboratory.

19. Dr. Dhirajram P. Vaidya worked as Chemical Analyser during the year.

Chemical Analyser.

20. The total number of cases received and examined during the year was 108 and consisted of 502 articles of medico-legal interest, as compared with 118 cases and 590 articles during the previous year. Of the total number of cases examined and reported, 98 were of medico-legal interest, 54 of them being cases of suspected human poisoning, 1 of suspected animal poisoning, 42 of blood stains and 1 of miscellaneous character. Of the 54 cases of suspected human poisoning, poisons were detected in 22 cases, opium being found in the majority of them.

Work done.

A sum of Rs. 100 was realised during the year from the examination of miscellaneous articles, against Rs. 160 in the preceding year from the same source.

Samples of distilled water, tinctures and several pharmaceutical preparations from the Medical Stores Depot were tested and standardised in the Chemical Laboratory.

21. Total expenditure on account of the Chemical Laboratory incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,705, against Rs. 824 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

Medical Stores Depot.

22. The amount actually expended during the year on the purchase of drugs, instruments, etc., amounted to Rs. 73,464, against Rs. 72,612 during the

Expenditure on drugs, etc.

previous year, the increase in expenditure being principally due to abnormally high prices current on account of the War. The stock in balance at the end of the year, as estimated according to the fixed Medical Store prices, was valued at Rs. 63,262 against Rs. 65,062 of the previous year.

H.—Central Jail Hospital.

Personnel.

23. Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta acted as Jail Superintendent and Jail Medical Officer throughout the year.

Patients treated.

24. The total number of prisoners treated as in-patients in the Jail Hospital was 443, against 381 during the previous year.

Rate of Mortality.

25. The rate of mortality among the Jail population was 10·9 as compared with 6·1 of the previous year, which is less than the average death rate obtaining in the Bombay Presidency Jails.

Operation.

26. The total number of Surgical operations performed during the year was 207 against 130 during the previous year. Out of 207 operations, 15 were major as compared with 12 during the previous year.

Inspection.

27. The Inspector-General of Prisons paid 2 visits to the Jail Hospital during the year.

I.—Midwifery.

In Baroda City.

28. The total number of labour cases, attended by the Midwife in the Baroda City, was 223 against 218 during the previous year. Of these, 195 were cases of normal labour, 16 abnormal, 7 premature and 5 difficult labour cases. The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the

Midwife and her establishment in the Baroda City amounted to Rs. 1,208. against Rs. 1,042 spent during the previous year.

In the Districts.

29. The following tabular statement shows the number of labour cases conducted by the midwives attached to the various district Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year under report :—

No. of labour cases.	Names of the Hospitals and Dispensaries.
1	Naosari Civil Hospital.
13	Kadi Civil Hospital.
8	Pattan Civil Hospital.
11	Mehsana Hospital.
6	Petlad Dispensary.
26	Amreli Civil Hospital.
15	Billimora Dispensary.
20	Dabhoi Dispensary.
4	Kathore Dispensary.
5	Sidhpur Dispensary.
6	Vellachha Dispensary.

J.—Ambulance, Nursing and Home Hygiene.

Lectures.

30. A series of lectures on different subjects, such as Ambulance, Nursing and Home Hygiene, were delivered in Baroda and in the Districts. either by the Medical Officer or the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Medical Institutions; and the results of the examinations held during the year under report in the respective subjects are tabulated below:—

SUBJECT.	Appeared.	Passed out.
Ambulance ...	440	278
Nursing ...	51	14
Home Hygiene.	65	23

First Aid work.

31. Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta continued his work of giving popular lectures on First Aid to the public at large. In appreciation of his efforts in this direction, he was decorated with a silver medal on the occasion of the birth-day of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the 25th of March 1916.

K—Epidemics.

The Plague.

32. There was a recrudescence of the plague during the year in different Talukas as under: Baroda City, Naosari and Gandevi in the month of August, Amreli in September, Baroda Taluka in November, Kadi and Kamrej in December, Palsana in January, Petlad in February and Mehsana and Kheralu in April 1916. The total number of plague cases reported during the year was 303 and that of deaths 279, against 1,915 and 1,228 respectively in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of plague cases and deaths in different districts during the year under report, as compared with those of the year preceding:—

DISTRICTS.	1914-15.		1915-16.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Baroda City ...	297	205	46	31
Baroda District ...	1,399	882	77	34
Kadi do. ...	41	25	10	6
Naosari do. ...	120	77	167	108
Amreli do. ...	68	39	3	...

The percentage of deaths was 61·9 as compared with 64·1 during the previous year. The number of plague infected towns and villages was 93, against 70 during the previous year.

Cholera.

33. During the last two months of the year under report, there was a furious out-break of cholera in the City of Baroda and several towns and villages in the Baroda and Kadi Districts. The Chief Medical Officer with the Sanitary Commissioner visited most of the affected places, especially Petlad and Dabhoi, and found the arrangements, made for affording medical relief to the people in the affected areas, quite satisfactory. The co-operation received from the District Municipalities and local bodies was efficient and praiseworthy. A Cholera Hospital was opened in Baroda on the eastern side of the Public Park, the necessary equipment being provided by the Municipality. Free distribution of preventive and curative medicines was sanctioned by Government, disinfection of wells in the Districts vigorously undertaken and the water supply to the City carefully investigated and measures devised for its improvement and various other sanitary measures rigorously carried out—as a combined result of which the epidemic was brought under control and showed distinct signs of gradual decline all over, by the end of the year.

The number of cholera cases.

34. The total number of cholera cases recorded during the year was 3,432 against 641 in the previous year. Of these, 1,744 proved fatal.

Small-pox.

35. All the Districts were affected with small-pox during the year under report, Kadi being the worst. The total number of deaths reported was 1,502 against 194 in the preceding year.

L.—Miscellaneous.

Inspection.

36. During the year, 11 Institutions were inspected by the Chief Medical Officer, 5 by the Personal Assistant, 3 by

Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta and 1 by the District Medical Officer, Amreli.

Expenditure and Receipts.

37. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,02,952 against Rs. 2,93,369 in the preceding year. The increase was due to the inflated prices of medicines and instruments on account of War. The total income realized was Rs. 15,900 against Rs. 33,044 in the previous year.

The prescription charges and fees received from paying patients amounted to Rs. 3,066 against Rs. 2,732 in the previous year.

The average cost per patient was Rs. 0-11-0 against Rs. 0-10-11, and the average cost per diet was Rs. 0-3-10 against Rs. 0-3-6 in the previous year.

Contributions.

38. The Khangi Department contributed a sum of Rs. 19,498 for the maintenance of the Palace and Motibag Dispensaries. The Military Department contributed Rs. 11,170 for the maintenance of the Military Medical Institutions and the Beyt Dewasthan fund provided a sum of Rs. 1,096 for the maintenance of the Beyt Dispensary.

Scale of fees for Bacteriological Examination.

39. The proposal of Dr. Mayer to regulate the scale of fees for the Examination of blood, sputum, etc., requiring clinical investigation at the Bacteriological Laboratory, has been sanctioned by Government.

M.—Sanitation.

Personnel.

40. Dr. A. D. Cooper was in charge of the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the year under review.

41. This officer is required to perform the following duties:—

Duties of the Office.

1. Supervision over sanitation and annual inspection of Municipal and Panchayat Offices.
2. Registration of births and deaths.
3. Vaccination.
4. Delivering popular lectures on sanitation.
5. Record of Meteorological observations.

Inspection.

42. During the year, altogether 160 days were spent by Dr. Cooper in the Districts for inspection work. He attended the Agricultural Exhibitions held at Padra in the Baroda Division and Vyara in the Naosari Division and, with the permission of His Highness' Government, the Health Exhibition held at Surat. Forty-eight towns and villages were visited and suggestions for Sanitary improvements were made to the Municipalities and Vishishtha and Gaum Panchayats concerned.

Visit to Belgaum.

43. The Sanitary Commissioner visited Belgaum to see if glycerinated lymph could be manufactured in Baroda. But owing to economic and climatic conditions, such an attempt was not considered feasible.

Lectures.

44. A series of ten lectures on Home Hygiene was delivered to the candidates desiring to appear for the examination. These lectures were illustrated by diagrams and Magic Lantern slides.

Sanitary measures taken.

45. The attention of the District Municipalities and Vishishtha Panchayats was principally directed towards the purity of water in wells, tanks and rivers; prompt removal of human and animal excreta and their safe disposal in places set apart for the purpose; the

provision of urinals and public latrines ; the opening out of crowded portions in towns and villages ; the discontinuance of pit-privies and the introduction of house-to-house conservancy where possible.

N.—Vital Statistics.

46. The number of births and deaths in the State during the year under report and the preceding three years are shown in the following table :—

Number of births and deaths.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of deaths.	Births per mille of population.	Deaths per mille of population.
1912-13 ..	53,501	52,660	26·3	25·9
1913-14 ..	62,968	50,552	31·0	24·9
1914-15 ...	62,279	46,317	30·6	22·8
1915-16 ...	63,860	47,582	31·4	23·4

It will appear from the above figures that there was an increase of 1,581 births and 1,265 deaths over the numbers of the preceding year. The increase in the number of deaths was chiefly due to the prevalence of Cholera in Dabhoi and Petlad Talukas.

47. Of the total number of births, there were 33,907 males and 29,953 females, that is, for every hundred female births 113·2 male births were registered. Similarly, of the total number of deaths, 25,363 were of males and 22,219 of females, or for every hundred female deaths 114·1 male deaths were registered. As a general rule, there is a higher ratio of mortality amongst males than amongst females owing to the harder struggle for existence.

Vital percentage.

48. Of the total number of deaths, 31,024 were due to fever, 224 to plague, 2,243 to cholera, 1,502 to small-pox, 1,464 to dysentery and diarrhœa, 4,032 to respiratory diseases, 644 to injuries of various kinds and accidents, and 6,389 to all other causes. The proportion of deaths due to all other causes is higher than it should be and is accounted for as the result of faulty registration. The same defect of registration explains to some extent the disparity of these figures as compared with the figures reported by the Medical Department.

Causes of deaths.

The ratios per mille of population per annum for the above deaths were 15·2, 0·1, 1·1, 0·7, 1·9, 0·3 and 3·1.

From the above, it will be seen that deaths due to fever predominate over those from other diseases, the reason of which, as mentioned in previous annual reports, is that the registration of deaths is in the hands of non-professional men and consequently many deaths are returned under the head of fever, simply because that complaint is the prominent symptom of many acute and chronic diseases.

49. The contribution of Rs. 1,000 by Government to the Sanitary Association was continued this year as well.

Contribution to Sanitary Association.

50. The expert suggestions of Dr. Wanhill for the sanitary improvement of the City and its environments so as to minimise their liability to Malaria infection were referred to a special committee appointed for the purpose; and the anti-malarial campaign, organized in consequence by the City Municipal Health Officer, has been vigorously maintained. Major Wanhill's suggestions for the canalisation treatment of the several tanks on the confines of the City and Professor Geddes' plan of an Eastern

Anti-malarial campaign.

Tanks Park for the City of Baroda will shortly be submitted to Government for consideration.

51. The re-organisation of the Sanitary Department is awaiting replies from the District Local Boards regarding their readiness to adopt measures of local taxation. On receipt of their assent, a scheme for sanitary work will be matured and systematically carried out with the co-operation of the local bodies, with the aid of funds contributed by the Government, the Municipalities and the Local Boards.

Re-organisation of the Sanitary Department.

52. At present, the functions of the Sanitary Commissioner are mostly of an advisory character. He has neither the authority nor the responsibility to see that his advice is acted up to or the measures of sanitary reform suggested by him are enforced. It is desirable to invest him with both: and for that purpose, it would be necessary to create a regular Sanitary Executive service and to entrust him with funds. A scheme of organising the Sanitary Department on the above lines is before Government and when it is sanctioned, some real practical work of sanitary improvement, both urban and rural, can be looked forward to in a spirit of hopeful confidence.

Creation of a regular Sanitary Executive service.

O.—Vaccination.

53. There was no change in the strength of the Vaccination Department. The provisional sanction in connection with the application of Compulsory Vaccination Act in the City of Baroda will expire by the end of the ensuing year, but proposals will be submitted to Government for making it permanent.

Compulsory Vaccination Act.

54. The following table gives the number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Number of persons vaccinated.

Persons.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	
	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Males	34,353	32,833	664	353
Females	32,216	31,310	200	29
Total ...	66,569	64,143	864	382

The total number of persons operated on during the year under report was 67,433 against 64,525 in the preceding year. Thus, there was an increase of 2,908 operations on the whole. The cause of the above increase is partly due to the application of the Compulsory Vaccination Act to the City of Baroda and partly due to the prevalence of small-pox in some Talukas, in which many people got their children vaccinated.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 63,140 and the rate of protection afforded per mille of population per annum was 31·1 against 30·0 in the preceding year, a satisfactory result of the introduction of glycerinated lymph from Belgaum in the whole State.

Vaccination fees.

55. Fees were charged only when children were vaccinated at their homes at the request of their parents or guardians. The aggregate realization of such fees, credited to Government, was Rs. 457 against Rs. 362 in the previous year.

Expenditure on Vaccination.

56. The total expenditure, incurred on account of vaccination during the year, was Rs. 21,547 against Rs. 22,373 during the previous year; and the average cost of each successful vaccine operation was

Rs. 0-5-6. The decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 825 was chiefly because two places of Sanitary and Vaccination Inspectors were vacant for some period.

P.—Meteorological observations.

Highest and lowest temperature.

57. The highest temperature recorded in the year was 119° at Harij Dispensary in the month of May 1916 and the lowest 32° at Visnagar Dispensary.

Highest and lowest temperature in Baroda City.

58. There is a second class Meteorological station in the Baroda City. The results of the readings taken in the observatory during the year under report show that the maximum temperature (107·6) was recorded in May 1916 and the minimum (51·0) in January and February 1916. Barometer average monthly records were highest (29·922) in January 1916 and lowest (29·424) in June 1916.

Winds.

59. The prevailing winds, during the greater part of the year, had a south-westerly and south-easterly component. The average daily velocity of wind varied from 83 in December 1915 to 269 in June 1916, while the average daily velocity for the year was 138 miles. The average daily humidity of the air for the year was 42 against 47 in the previous year.

Rain-fall.

60. The highest rain-fall was 64 inches and 10 cents at Naosari and the lowest 4 inches and 14 cents at Beyt.